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PHILADELPHIA PLANS \$400,000,000 'WORK' PROGRAM

Construction Ahead, Covering Next Five Years, in Line With Hoover Idea

95 P. C. OF WORKERS FOUND EMPLOYED

Gigantic Project to Relieve Seasonal Depression and Unemployment

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—In line with the Hoover proposal for a \$3,000,000,000 national "work fund" to be expended in slack times, announcement has just been made here that Philadelphia has more than \$400,000,000 worth of construction in prospect during the next five years, and that it is being correlated and allocated to prevent seasonal unemployment and depressions.

The statement was made by R. W. Wolcott, president of a steel company, at the annual meeting of the Philadelphia Builders and Employers Association, held in conjunction with the Industrial Relations Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. The meeting was one of a series being held by the committee for the purpose of "taking stock" of work in the stabilization of the economy. It was held in the city hall, and was attended by a large number of business and labor leaders.

In order that there may be an even distribution of the benefits, Mr. Wolcott pointed to the benefits of "company town" property, explaining that the program thereby will offer all industries to share in the distribution of this vast amount of money. "Company town" property, he said, "I mean a property predicated upon an equitable distribution of work and profits, necessarily resulting in the stabilization of selling prices, buying power and employment. There is no industry within the vast field of construction that can be singled out without disturbing the business equilibrium of the country. Such dis-equilibrium not only eliminates the possibility of stabilization but in the long run will probably result disastrously against the one industry which originally attempted to undue encroachment upon the other industries in the construction field."

"Companionate Prosperity" he said, "I mean a prosperity predicated upon an equitable distribution of work and profits, necessarily resulting in the stabilization of selling prices, buying power and employment. There is no industry within the vast field of construction that can be singled out without disturbing the business equilibrium of the country. Such dis-equilibrium not only eliminates the possibility of stabilization but in the long run will probably result disastrously against the one industry which originally attempted to undue encroachment upon the other industries in the construction field."

"By 'companionate prosperity,'" he said, "I mean a prosperity predicated upon an equitable distribution of work and profits, necessarily resulting in the stabilization of selling prices, buying power and employment. There is no industry within the vast field of construction that can be singled out without disturbing the business equilibrium of the country. Such dis-equilibrium not only eliminates the possibility of stabilization but in the long run will probably result disastrously against the one industry which originally attempted to undue encroachment upon the other industries in the construction field."

"Companionate prosperity implies a sound analysis of the economic order to which a particular product can be put. Such an analysis necessarily implies a respectful appreciation of the limits of the utility of any article or product, and at the same time allows to competing industries their fair and reasonable share of the total business offered. Let me suggest that the benefits accruing from companionate prosperity will, in all probability, not manifest themselves completely in a 12-month period. The benefits of companionate prosperity will be cumulative and the longer period of time through which it works, the greater will be the cumulative effect of prosperity for the individual enterprise and the individual industry."

Plans for Stabilization
"With this stupendous program before us no one can say that there will be a lack of opportunity for putting into effect the means for stabilizing profits and regularizing employment. There is every reason to assume that plans for stabilization, if soundly conceived and conscientiously executed, will make themselves felt, not only in this district, but in the farther reaches of the various industries whose plants are located here."

According to a Chamber of Commerce survey made recently, it was estimated that 95 per cent of the workers in the Philadelphia area

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has been made possible through the medium of The Mail Bag. An exceptional collection of letters from young folks the world over will occupy the larger portion of the

Young Folks' Page

TOMORROW

Tide in Earth's Crust Believed Cause of Latitude Variations

Research Into Moon's Effects Leads to Conclusions by Harvard Astronomer—Boston's Position Not the Same in Morning and Evening Hours

Possible existence of a constant tide in the earth's crust caused by the moon, similar on a smaller scale to the sea's lunar-activated tides, is a theory advanced by Dr. Harlan T. Stetson, assistant professor of astronomy at Harvard University, as the result of nine months of research into the moon's effects.

The research started, Dr. Stetson said, in seeking a reason why the latitude of a definite point on the globe, measured from the equator, should vary widely when taken at different times. It is now established beyond reasonable doubt, Dr. Stetson asserts, that this variation is caused by the moon.

The exact means by which the moon causes this variation is as yet uncertain, Dr. Stetson states. The existence of an earth tide is one possibility. Another theory is that of a moon-caused tide in the earth's atmosphere, which would seemingly change the position of the stars from which measurement is made.

Shift in Axis of Rotation
Still another concern is a shift in the earth's instantaneous axis of rotation, automatically shifting the earth's equator. Perhaps, Dr. Stetson summed up, the variation is caused by a combination of all three rather than any one alone, as all have the basis of fact to warrant mention.

"Few people realize," Dr. Stetson said, "that by measuring from the stars, a point 1000 miles away from the equator may be found within a shot of accuracy. By looking at the stars I could tell which side of the room I was on."

"For many years it has been known that if the position of Boston,

for instance, was taken in the morning and again at night, the two figures would not be the same. Why? No one has known, except that there is a small seasonal variation, probably caused by added ice and snow on one side of the globe."

Systematic Daily Proposition

Working in the Harvard Astronomical Laboratory on Jarvis Street, Cambridge, with the assistance of Miss Margaret Olmstead, a graduate student at Radcliffe, Dr. Stetson calculated through thousands of United States naval observatory latitude observations, taking into account the moon's position in each. Finally came the confirmation that this change in latitude is not only a daily proposition but a systematic one.

Dr. Stetson exhibited a plotted line showing this diurnal rise and fall of latitude directly dependent upon the moon's rising and setting. Although involving much not-easily-understood technical explanation, it was indicated that the final results may bring radical changes into the fields of geology and geophysics as well as astronomy.

While reluctant to comment upon the situation until further research is made, Dr. Stetson said that it might be possible to link up the chronological occurrence of earthquakes with this discovery. If lunar action actually does cause a tide in the earth's crust, he said, study may show that earth disturbances occur most frequently when the earth's surface is stretched to its fullest point, or its high tide. Establishment of this fact, he concluded, might well cause a rearrangement of geological theory.

GREECE IN DEBT OVER EXCHANGE OF POPULATIONS

So Says Venizelos in Criticizing Allies for Attitude on Reparations

By Wire from Athens

ATHENS—The Kalandaris-Moloff accord settling the balance of money due to Bulgaria under the scheme for a voluntary exchange of populations has passed its second reading.

Eleutherios Venizelos, the Premier, spoke describing the Greco-Bulgarian mutual obligation as vindictive ratification, not because it fully conforms to Greek interests but because signature to the convention is bound up with the question of Greece's obtaining the assistance of the League of Nations for a triple loan. The exchange of populations has made Greece debtor for over 800,000,000 drachmas for estates left in Greece by 27,000 Bulgarians.

"The League expects to fulfill its international obligations," Mr. Venizelos asked, "why should take a different attitude be taken toward Bulgaria? The powers had been lenient to a former enemy, cutting down \$90,000,000 reparations debt to \$20,000,000, and it is not known where the downward movement will end. 'But what we demand,' Mr. Venizelos continued, 'is the fulfillment of Bulgaria's obligations to Greece, and this could be done by writing off our debt to Bulgaria against hers to us.'"

Mr. Venizelos also strongly criticized the Allies for being, on the one hand, strict in demanding that Greece should pay her debt to them for war material, whereas, on the other, they set Bulgaria free of her obligations to Germany for war material. He added that when he protested the Allies assured him that at any rate Bulgaria would be called to meet its reparations obligations fully, but the latter, nevertheless, managed to escape last year, alleging earthquake difficulties, and proposes to do the same thing this year.

Mr. Venizelos continued: "The Greek people, who have made great sacrifices in meeting their obligations, would view with great discontent any eventual reduction of reparations in which they did not share, discontent great enough to compromise our relations with Bulgaria instead of ameliorating them as all are desirous of doing. We do not object to the great powers making a present of their share of reparations to Bulgaria. But they would only be justified in asking us also to forego our rights if they made a proportional reduction from our engagements to the powers for our war debt."

"LOTINE BELL" RINGS ON COURT DECISION

By Wire from London

LONDON—The "Lotine Bell," a historic trophy saved from the ancient treasure ship Lotine and now hanging in the hall of Lloyd's insurance center, was rung upon the announcement of the judgment given by Justice Wright in the King's bench division in favor of the underwriters in the case of L. & J. Hoff v. the Union Insurance Society. The case involved claims totaling \$432,000 for Estonian Railway Company shares said to have been lost in transit between Latvia and London. These shares had been insured, but the underwriters disputed both their value and whether they had been lost under the conditions covered by the contract. The court sustained these contentions, judgment being in favor of the defendant.

STUDENTS AIDED BY LOANS GIVE HELP TO OTHERS

Unusual Program Initiated for Philanthropic Work of Mrs. H. A. Strong

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Plans for a novel student aid movement of international scope have just been launched here with the incorporation of the Hattie M. Strong Foundation. It is the outgrowth of philanthropy carried on informally for more than 15 years by Mrs. Henry Alvah Strong, member of a Rochester family.

Under the plan students repaying loans after graduation in courses the foundation has enabled them to take will receive the names of new applicants who are to benefit directly by their payments. Graduates will be asked to correspond with applicants and to advise them on budget making, study and other common problems.

Upon completion of payments, students become members of the foundation, and the organization will depend on them to develop the "family feeling" it hopes to encourage through interstudent correspondence.

Serve Without Remuneration

Mrs. Strong established the foundation after her philanthropic work, covering 12 educational and other organizations, in addition to her direct aid to students, had grown beyond the bounds of individual administration. After a conference with George Eastman, the foundation was incorporated and officers and trustees selected from the family circle. All serve without remuneration.

Links in International Chain

Mrs. Strong, who supplies the capital from which the loans are drawn, first began her philanthropies as "investments." This and the hope that students of other lands she has helped to study in the United States would become links in an international chain of good will have been the ideals upon which the work has been carried on. Funds supplied as loans without interest, rather than outright gifts, also have given them the status of investments rather than charity.

L. Corrin Strong, son of Mrs. Strong, serves the foundation as president and treasurer and Mrs. L. Corrin Strong is secretary and assistant treasurer. Her father, Alexander B. Strong, is vice-president and Paul S. Achilles, grandson of Henry Alvah Strong, is member of the board of trustees. The foundation will have its headquarters in Washington.

City Farm Takes Prizes at Fairs

Atlanta Makes \$25,000 Annually From What Started as an Experiment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Atlanta's municipal government not only feeds itself, but also provides for the city's poor, and returns a profit of some \$25,000 annually upon its farm and dairy.

Three years ago the city farm was a small barn, a few half-acre plots and half a dozen hogs. The "city fathers" took stock and decided that farming on a larger scale not only would be profitable as a business enterprise, but would provide congenial and helpful work for city prisoners. This fall the results of their vision became apparent. More than \$500 in cash prizes was won at the southern fair.

During the fair, 60 hogs were sold, bringing more than \$1000. One of the prize hogs, a 300-pounder, which won the prize for grand champion, brought the highest price of any animal sold at the fair.

Here's Heating Plant That Runs Eternally Without Any Expense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPA, S. D.—A valuable hint to a twentieth century solution of the problem of heating one's home or factory is found in Capa.

While the world's greatest engineers talk about burning coal at the mines or harnessing the temperature differential of the great oceans, this little western village has figured out a way to heat its railroad station from naturally warm water flowing from an artesian well. Moreover, gas from the well supplies fuel for heating, lighting and cooking for the hamlet of 100 people.

Artesian wells abound in nearly all the western and central sections of South Dakota, but the heat of the Capa well, which has been flowing warm water for two decades, is most uncommon.

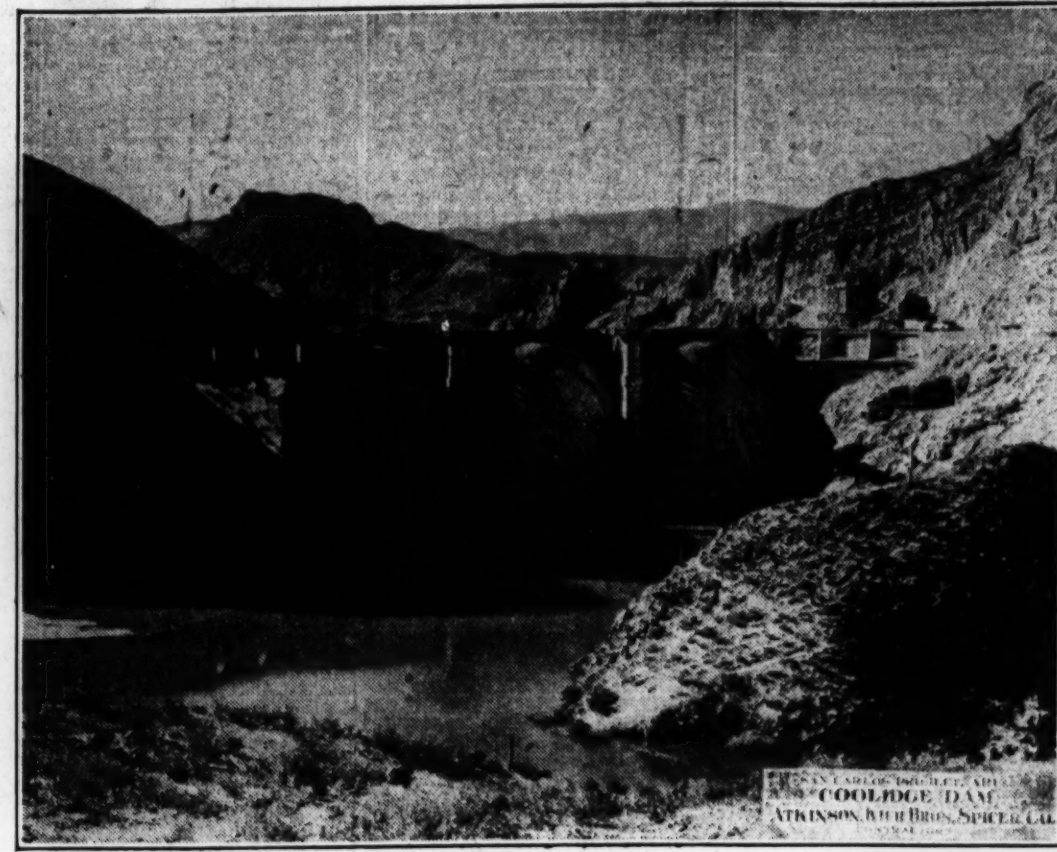
Soon after the railroad came through this village, officials saw the need of securing water at a nearby point for their engines on the westward run into the Black Hills. Accordingly, an artesian well was put down. At a depth of 1689 feet a flowing well was encountered, and from the six-inch pipe which was placed in the hole the water gushed forth at the rate of 100 gallons per minute. Not only was there a good flow of water, but it came from an artesian well at an approximate temperature of 120 degrees.

After several attempts to use this water in the boilers of the engines making this run, it was found impracticable due to the solid material contained in the water, which made it "foam" and nearly useless to the railroad.

The problem of utilizing this hot water was presented to the people of the town and officials of the railroad. The plan of heating the station house through a natural hot-water heating plant was evolved, and with no little success. The station was equipped with water pipes and this means of heat is used throughout the fall and spring months—when the cold is not intense. An even temperature is maintained through this medium. With the cold weather a small railroad stove warms the water in her fight against the winter cold.

After some experimenting with a compound, the foaming was done away with. To cool the 120-degree water, it was allowed to run into a lake, and from there pumped into the tanks. Since the cooling process has been done away with, upon the adoption of a new chemical, and the warm water fills the engines as well as heats the station.

Repay Part of Debt to Indians



Coolidge Dam in Arizona is to Make a Lake 25 Miles Long, Affording Irrigation to 100,000 Acres in the Area of the Pima Reservation. Three Multiple Dams Are a Feature of the Unusual Type of the Dam's Construction.

ARIZONA VALLEY DAM TO RECLAIM GREAT ACRES

Lake Will Rise Amid Lofly Mountains of Arid Southwest Region

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—In a south-central Arizona valley is a new lake, man-made in the midst of towering desert mountains. The name San Carlos has been given officially by the United States Geographic Board to the new body of water created by construction of the Coolidge Dam, named after President Coolidge, who, it is hoped, may attend the dedication next spring.

The dam has been built a few miles below the old San Carlos Indian Agency, once the center of military efforts to enforce peace upon the restless Apache tribe. Only a few weeks ago its sluices were closed, so the lake now is only a few miles in length. But its waters are rising, soon to cover the agency site as well as the old Globe highway, along which the Indians and the cavalry of Stoneham, Crook and Miles once camped.

Indians Remain in Tepees

By spring the reservoir may be filled, from the melting of winter snows, to its capacity of 1,400,000-acre feet, extending eastward for 25 miles and covering 34,000 acres. The San Carlos Indian School already has been moved to Rice, but the Indians still remain, in their brush tepees, waiting for the inevitable flood.

The dam has been built primarily for the benefit of the Pima Indians. The summer irrigation flow of the Pima farms has been appropriated upstream, though not by Apaches, the new dam and its works are a measure of reparation to a people who have been the friend of the white man. Nearly 100,000 acres are to be served, about half the area on the Pima Reservation, this at a cost of \$5,500,000, obtained from Congress by the Indian Bureau.

The first storage dam built in Arizona by the national Government was the Roosevelt, serving the Salt River Valley. But the Coolidge dam is of very different design from the Roosevelt, which is a monolithic pile of cemented rubble masonry. In the Coolidge the same large factor of safety has been obtained in a structure of unique type.

Canyon Walls Buttresses

Expanding upon the engineering idea of multiple arches for dams, this has "multiple domes," with three concrete, steel-reinforced sections that thrust upward the convex shells of immense shells. Each buttresses against the others and against the rock of the steep canyon walls. The greater the pressure the greater the degree of resistance.

Exclusive of less than 40 feet to bed rock, from stream level the dam is 220 feet in height and nearly 1000 feet along its crest. Upon the latter has been provided passage for the national highway that is being flooded from the lowlands. Excavation was started in January, 1927, but the dam itself has been only about eight months in building, favored by absence of floods. Still to be set in the central dome's downstream concavity will be a hydroelectric plant, to generate 8000 horsepower as soon as water control dams shall be built below.

There has been expenditure of \$2,000,000 in changing the railroad grade and \$1,000,000 on the new highway, and about \$1,500,000 in the Florence-Casa Grande valley, in which the impounded waters will serve both red men and white. A concrete weir has been built across the Gila, at the head of a new service canal, above Florence, a canal that crosses the river, near the Sacaton agency, on a combined diversion weir, aqueduct and bridge.

GLIDER CLUB FORMED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SAN DIEGO, Calif.—A San Diego glider club, has been organized by aviation enthusiasts.

Memorial Road Light to Northwest Pioneers

Tacoma, Wash.

THE Summer Garden Club has dedicated a memorial light in honor of Pacific Northwest pioneers, as a part of its campaign to beautify Washington state highways. More than 300 hawthorn trees and flowering shrubs have also been planted on Elhi Road and many stumps removed from prominent places along the highway.

The monument is a shaft of native granite, surmounted by a large light of cathedral glass and wrought iron. It stands at the junction of Elhi Road and the Oring Highway.

Act Establishing National Park Is Ruled Legal

Bonding of North Carolina for Great Smoky Mountain Project Also Upheld

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Constitutionality of the act establishing the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and providing a bond issue of \$2,000,000 by the State of North Carolina, was upheld in every particular in an opinion just handed down by the State Supreme Court.

"It is subject to grave doubt whether damage is done in the sense of taking property by arresting the destruction of primitive forests until the defendants can decide whether they will undertake to appropriate the lands covered by such forests," Justice Adams said in regard to the argument of W. H. Scarborough, the plaintiff, that the proposed condemnation of mountain lands was in violation of "due process of law" provisions of the federal and state constitutions.

One by one Justice Adams took up the objections raised by the plaintiff in a test case brought against the North Carolina Park Commission until he reached the climax with the assertion that even if the purpose of the proposed park is primarily aesthetic, still it is within the power of the legislature to establish it.

The question of what constitutes a "public purpose" has become largely theoretical in this day when parks, playgrounds and recreation centers are maintained by cities, Justice Adams said.

Frankly a test case for the purpose of securing an opinion from the State Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the park act, the opinion covers the ground fully.

ARMS PARLEY FOR GENEVA IN MARCH

PARIS (P)—Plans were formulated at a meeting on Dec. 19 between Dr. J. L. Landon, Minister of the Interior, and Dr. A. S. W. Rochemont, noted book collector for \$2,800 (approximately \$40,000) at Sotheby's. The letters, addressed to Dr. A. S. W. Rochemont, began in Philadelphia in 1743, and continued until 1789.

A tentative agreement was concluded to summon the preparatory disarmament commission during the first fortnight in April. The date of this meeting will be announced when the American Government approves. The official agenda of the commission will be the Russian project for partial disarmament and the German proposal concerning publicity in regard to armament.

FRANKLIN LETTERS SOLD
LONDON (P)—A series of letters by Benjamin Franklin to his sister Jane has been sold to Dr. A. S. W. Rochemont, noted book collector for \$2,800 (approximately \$40,000) at Sotheby's. The letters, addressed to Dr. A. S. W. Rochemont, began in Philadelphia in 1743, and continued until 1789.

S-4 IS BROUGHT TO SURFACE FOR FURTHER TESTS

Motor Room Took Water From Unknown Cause—No Crew on Board

ABOARD THE U. S. S. FALCON

off Block Island, R. I. (By way of the Block Island coast guard radio station) (P)—The submarine S-4 which remained down by the stern in 55 feet of water when an attempt was made to raise her with new lifting hooks, was brought to the surface at 9:47 a. m. Dec. 19. The craft had been deliberately sunk without a crew on Dec. 17.

Although officers had announced that a third pontoon would be used to float the 231-foot hulk soon after daybreak, they entered the forward torpedo loading hatch, which was high and dry out of the water, and passed through other compartments to the motor room. This compartment was found flooded, but from the control room which was dry the water in the motor compartment was blown out. The vessel came up and straightened out in 10 minutes.

Bow Came to Surface

The submarine was sunk by flooding the ballast tank in the engine room only and how the motor room took water was not immediately determined. Two possible causes for the accident were suggested: A leak in a wall of the compartment, or a leaking gasket on the door separating the engine room from the motor room in the stern.

Lieut. Commander Palmer H. Dunbar, who directed the test, said the S-4 could have been raised with the help of a diver Tuesday night, but because of darkness and a strong wind, the completion of the raising was deferred.

After 35 minutes of pumping of compressed air into the pontoons which were sunk beside the hull, the submarine was brought to the surface, bow first, at 8:20 Tuesday night. But its stern remained fast in the muddy bottom of Great Salt Pond, a landlocked bay off Block Island where Long Island Sound and the Atlantic Ocean meet.

Found Lights Still Burning

Commander Dunbar, Lieut. Norman Ives, in command of the S-4, Lieut. Charles B. Momen, representing the bureau of construction and repair, and Chief Gunner Clarence B. Tibbals entered the vessel while it was still at an angle of 30 degrees. Making their way through the ship they found electric lights and the heater still burning after 49 hours since the ship was let down to the bottom. The bridge which was thought to have been damaged in the raising was found to be intact.

New York Motorist Held for Driving Too Slowly

NEW YORK (P)—The monotonous routine of traffic court has been broken, not by a case of super-speeding or reckless driving, but by the arraignment of a motorist charged with driving too slowly. Magistrate Renaud discharged the offender, Mortimer Perkerkin, because there was no statute to cover the case. The patrolman who arrested Perkerkin at Sixth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street said the man's car was moving so leisurely that it was obstructing traffic and that he declined to increase the speed.

DELEGATES OF WARRING STATES JOIN IN PARLEY

Contestants Respond to Call to Meeting on Conciliation in Washington

COMMITTEE DECIDES TO GET MORE FACTS

Report to Be Made to Plenary Conference on Bolivia-Paraguay Dispute After

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The first result of the acceptance of the good offices of the Conference of American States on Conciliation and Arbitration was indicated by the meeting of Dies de Medina, Bolivian Minister and Dr. Juan V. Ramirez, acting Minister of Paraguay with the special committee on Conciliation. This is the first time since the conference convened that the representatives of the two conflicting countries have participated in a committee meeting.

The committee met at the Mayflower Hotel at the call of Dr. Victor M. Maurtua of Peru, the chairman. The other members of the committee are Charles E. Hughes, delegate from the United States; Dr. Orestes Ferrera, Cuban Ambassador; Manuel Foster, Chile; and Gurgel do Amaral, Brazil.

After a two-hour session the special committee adjourned without adopting any definite program for the settlement of the dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay.

Dr. Maurtua stated after the adjournment that the committee had received the delegates from Bolivia and Paraguay and had informed them that the conference hoped to obtain a peaceful and satisfactory solution of the situation. The committee did not have all the information which it felt to be necessary regarding the question, Dr. Maurtua said, and therefore it was necessary to obtain "certain facts."

As the information is gathered, Dr. Maurtua said the committee will report to the full conference. However, no plenary session is possible at the present time.

Briand Agrees to Waive Call to League Council

PARIS (P)—Aristide Briand, the Foreign Minister, who is President of the League of Nations Council, and Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League, reached an agreement on Wednesday that peace measures in the western hemisphere had removed the necessity for calling a special session of the League Council.

As soon as he receives official word that Bolivia, like Paraguay, has accepted the mediation of the Pan-American Conference, M. Briand will telegraph all members of the conference that no extraordinary session will be held.

GENEVA—News From Paris

GENEVA—News from Paris suggesting that Bolivia was willing to accept the arbitration of the Pan-American Conference was received with profound satisfaction by the Secretariat of the League. This is just what the League had been hoping for, and now there is likely to be no need for a special meeting of the Council. The Council had been called to meet on Wednesday to discuss the Bolivian-Paraguayan dispute and the international obligations which the League imposed on all its members not to resort to war before arbitration and the delay imposed by the Covenant.

It is felt here that the steady presence of the League in the dispute, although by no means the only factor making for peace, has been completely justified.

The fact that it was welcomed in Washington, moreover, appears to afford proof that there is no contradiction between the Covenant as an instrument of peace and the Monroe Doctrine.

Kellogg Is Favored for Role of Mediator

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The question of whether further conciliation should be carried out by the Pan-American Conference as a whole, or by Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, as its chairman, was one of the chief questions which absorbed the interest of the conference delegates immediately after it had been learned that both Paraguay and Bolivia had accepted their good offices.

From conversations with several of the Latin-American delegates, it was evident that many of them favored action on conciliation by the chairman. The United States, they pointed out, is the predominant power of the Western Hemisphere and has already had experience in settling various boundary disputes. However, it was exactly for the latter reason that the United States is known to be anxious to avoid ac-

suming the sole responsibility for mediation. The United States is now engaged in endeavoring to mediate three Latin-American boundary disputes and State Department officials make no secret of the fact that they want to assume responsibility for no more at present. Tacna-Arica has been in the process of settlement ever since President Harding undertook to settle it about seven years ago. The United States has also been trying to persuade Costa Rica and Panama to accept the award of Chief Justice White in their boundary dispute for a considerable period of time. The latest boundary dispute which the United States has undertaken to settle is between Honduras and Guatemala, which is by no means decided.

Mr. Kellogg is known to believe that the chief reason for Bolivia and Paraguay being willing to accept conciliation, when it seemed obvious that the United States was prepared for war, was the united opposition of the entire Western Hemisphere to any form of aggression. This united opinion, it is held, was far more powerful than even that of the United States could have been and United States delegates are anxious that the influence of such united opinion be maintained.

Satisfaction in Paris

PARIS—Great satisfaction is felt here at the better news from Bolivia and Paraguay. There is no tendency to discuss to whom credit should be given for having brought about the prospects of peace, the French attitude regarding M. Briand being that he has simply done his best to avert war between the two South American states. It does not matter what arbiters are selected, the choice being gladly left to the two parties concerned.

Norman Armour, Chargé d'Affaires at the United States Embassy, called on M. Briand and explained the position of the United States Government vis-à-vis the agreement of Bolivia and Paraguay to accept the offices of the Pan-American Union as a mediatory body.

Philippe Berthelot, Secretary-General at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs,

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THEY ALWAYS WANT TO KNOW WHERE DOT MERRICK BUYS HER THINGS

ALWAYS in demand and such a good sport. Yet, it would take lots more than popularity—and even admitted leadership—to turn Dot Merrick's pretty head.

"Oh, my dear, do tell me where you ever found those darling shoes!" She it is whom they all look to in everything, for Dot seems to have a sixth sense in selecting what is modish.

Dot Merrick wears Arnold Glove-Grip Shoes. Style and comfort combined—that is what the moderns want. Arnold designs are the latest. And the comfort of each pair is really extraordinary. The special Glove-Grip feature gives a fit that is typically made to order. See for yourself the newest styles. Try them on. Write for the address of your Arnold dealer. M. N. Arnold Shoe Co., Dept. M-16, North Abington, Massachusetts.

ARNOLD GLOVE-GRIP SHOES



fair, established what must constitute a precedent in diplomatic annals when he telephoned across the Atlantic to the French Ambassador at Buenos Aires. In this way Mr. Berthelot was able to ascertain immediately from this French source certain details of the South American situation, and in return give instructions concerning the French policy to be pursued. As far as is known, this is the first time that the transatlantic telephone, which has been only recently inaugurated, has been put to such diplomatic use.

German Press Approval

BERLIN—Germany welcomes the ending of the armed conflict between Bolivia and Paraguay with as much satisfaction as if it had taken place in Europe.

The Frankfurter Zeitung believes that the quick action taken by the League of Nations contributed much to end the fighting. This is the second time the League has been instrumental in re-establishing peace, the first time having been in the conflict between Bulgaria and Greece. "This is good for the League. In fact it is good for the whole world, for the increase of the League's prestige is in the interest of all peace-loving people," this paper concludes.

A liberal evening paper, however, publishes a drawing of a demolished fort, under which the following charge is printed: "For this 150 men had to be killed."

DR. BOWIE ELECTED BISHOP PHILADELPHIA (P)—The Rev. Dr. Walter Russell Bowie, rector of Grace Church, New York City, was elected Dec. 18 coadjutor bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Pennsylvania. He was named on the third ballot.

Talk on "Some Problems of Congress," by Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer, entertainment by Miss Georgiana Shaylor, concert, accompanied by Miss Frances Weeks, and selections by the MacDowell Ladies' Quartet, auspices Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, Assembly Hall, 7:30.

Lecture series before Scout leaders of the Boston Boy Scout Council, talk by Dr. Russell Bowie, M. T. T. Building, Cambridge, 7:30.

Buffet supper and meeting, Boston Section Engineers, 8:15, "Traffic Control Engineering," by Dr. Miller McClinck, Tremont Temple, supper, 8:15, meeting, 7:30.

Ladies' Night, Boston Square and Compas Club, clubhouse, 8; meeting of the Activities Committee, 8:15.

Boston Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue, 8:15, "The Future of the Young Men's Club Room," 8:30.

Hotel Statler, 8:30, "The Future of the Young Men's Club Room," 8:30.

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IMPROVED NEGRO HOUSING URGED AT CONFERENCE

Proper Recreation Facilities and Statistics on Crime Advocated

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Improved housing conditions, proper recreation facilities and reliable figures which can be made the basis of crime prevention were among present needs of the Negro cited by speakers at the National Inter-racial Conference.

An alert municipal supervision of housing activities was urged by T. J. Wootter Jr., University of North Carolina. "The improvement in housing cannot be brought about by the colored tenant as long as he is restricted to certain sections, but must come from a more ethical procedure on the part of landlords and speculative builders."

The Paul Lawrence Dunbar apartments, erected by John D. Rockefeller Jr. in New York City, have proved a successful experiment, and what has been achieved in Harlem can be achieved in other cities, Roscoe Conkling Bruce, resident manager of the apartments, told the conference. One hundred per cent of the apartments have been sold and the waiting list is large, he said.

Co-operation from Tenants "Thanks to the active co-operation of the members of our community, our grounds and buildings are kept clean and orderly at all times," he declared. Not a single

Two Massachusetts cities, Worcester and Malden, have rejected the act of the last Legislature providing for permission of professional sports on Sunday in cities and towns which accept it, while the council of one city, Revere, has voted to allow these amusements.

The Malden Common Council voted 12 to 3 against approval of the measure. Five of seven wards in that city voted against the proposal in the recent state referendum on the bill, although the remaining two wards piled up a majority in the city total.

In Worcester the Common Council voted 16 to 14 against the measure, presented principally as a Sunday baseball proposal, after the Board of Aldermen had voted to accept the statute.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday; somewhat colder Thursday; southwest winds shifting to northwest Thursday.

Southern New England: Partly cloudy tonight; Thursday fair and somewhat colder; Friday fair and somewhat colder; light to fresh southwest winds shifting to northwest Thursday.

Northern New England: Cloudy with light snow in north portion tonight; Thursday partly cloudy and colder; moderate to fresh southwest shifting to northwest Thursday.

Official Temperatures

(3 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany 34 Montreal 30

Atlantic City 34 Nantucket 34

Boston 32 New Orleans 48

Buffalo 34 New York 30

Chicago 28 Philadelphia 30

Denver 14 Portland, Me. 30

Des Moines 16 Portland, Ore. 34

Eastport 30 San Francisco 46

Galveston 30 St. Louis 24

Hatteras 42 St. Paul 26

Helena 10 Seattle 34

Jackson 44 Tampa 30

Kansas City 20 Washington 30

Los Angeles 46

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 4:10 p.m.; Thursday 4:49 a.m.

Height of tides, 8.9 feet, 8.6 feet.

Light at vehicles at 4:43 p.m.

PUBLISHERS FACE COMPLAINT

WASHINGTON (P)—A formal complaint has been issued by the Federal Trade Commission against the MacFarlane Publication Co., Inc., of New York on a charge of misrepresentation of its prices amounting to unfair competition in restraint of interstate commerce. A hearing on the case will be held before the commission Jan. 28.

THE CHILDREN'S ART CENTER, 25 Rutland Street—Christmas exhibition.

Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square—Water color and oil painting exhibition by R. Clifton Sturges.

The Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 370 Boylston Street—Exhibition of Moroccan, French and the Northwest by Thomas Handforth.

The Boston Architectural Club, 14 Somerset Street—Landscapes by Samuel Thal.

Appalachian Mountain Club, 1 Joy Street—Sixth Annual Exhibition of Pictorial Photography by members.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Way—Open daily 9 to 5; Sundays, 12:30 to 5; admission free. Natural history and ethnological exhibits. Full collection of North American Indian articles, some of rare value.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily 10 to 4, except Mondays. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance through galleries on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 11 o'clock. On special exhibition—Prints by modern American, French and English artists; Moroccan and Algerian embroideries and Kabyle jewelry. New Decorative Arts wing, Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fen-

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Christmas program, by choral class of the department of public school music, New England Conservatory of Music, Jordan Hall, morning.

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case of vandalism, however trivial, has yet come to his attention during the year which the apartment has been operating, he said.

The South's lack of proper recreation facilities such as parks and playgrounds for the Negro has been one of the reasons for his migration to Northern urban cities, Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta (Ga.) School of Social Work, told the conference. In the South 75 per cent of the cities having public parks, playgrounds and the like, have no provision for Negroes and a recent survey of 40 Northern cities showed that 50 per cent of them have some form of segregation in connection with the Negro in public recreation, he said. In his view, "Agencies of wholesome recreation have been closed to him but agencies of commercialized vice have welcomed him with open arms."

Urges Crime Statistics

Statistics purporting to show the Negro a greater criminal than the white are grossly inadequate and have not been authenticated, in the opinion of Thorstein Sellin, University of Pennsylvania, who declared too much energy has been spent on fruitless arguments about the amount of Negro crime and not enough on matters of far greater importance, such as reasons for criminality of the Negro, equitable treatment for him in the criminal courts and resources for his adequate penal treatment.

Lawrence A. Oxley, director of Negro work in the North Carolina State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, also deplored the absence of reliable figures which could be made the basis of crime prevention.

Two CITY COUNCILS

REJECT SUNDAY SPORT

Two Massachusetts cities, Worcester and Malden, have rejected the act of the last Legislature providing for permission of professional sports on Sunday in cities and towns which accept it, while the council of one city, Revere, has voted to allow these amusements.

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PACT'S OPPOSERS PREPARING FOR SENATE CONTEST

Place Revised Resolution Alongside Treaty on Upper House's Calendar

WASHINGTON (P)—The Kellogg anti-war treaty was presented formally to the Senate Dec. 19 by William E. Borah, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. At the same time the "interpretative" resolution of George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, was reported from the committee "without recommendation."

Taking its place alongside the naval construction bill before the Senate, the treaty to renounce war as an instrument of national policy, appeared to have little opportunity of getting up for discussion ahead of the cruiser measure or before the Christmas recess.

The resolution of Mr. Moses, which he would have accompanied the ratification of the treaty as a "clarifying" statement of America's position, has been modified by its sponsors and the direct reference to the American Monroe Doctrine eliminated.

In its final form the Moses resolution reads:

"Resolved, That the Senate of the United States declares that in advising and consenting to the multilateral treaty it does so with the understanding:

"1—That the treaty does not impair or abridge the right of the United States to defend its territory or other vital interests in accordance with the traditional American policies.

"2—That the treaty imposes no obligation on the United States to resort to coercive or punitive measures against any offending nation.

"3—That the treaty does not obligate the United States to the conditions of any treaty to which the United States is not a party.

"4. The Secretary of State is requested to forward a copy of this resolution to the representatives of the other powers."

Mr. Borah presented the treaty and the resolution separately, first placing the pact before the Senate. Both propositions were put on the executive calendar. When they will be taken up is undecided.

\$400,000,000

'Work' Program in Philadelphia

(Continued from Page 1)

were employed and that business conditions were not far behind the same proportion of normal, if at all. "To bring about full employment and normal business conditions, therefore, involves an increase of 5 per cent in the total employed," the survey states. "To regularize employment regularly business conditions and vice versa, but employment cannot be increased unless there is business to be done. The problem is, therefore, to stabilize business so as to eliminate the seasonal troughs of our business structure. It is to the solution of this problem that co-operation is needed.

Increasing Business

"Particular attention must be given to methods of increasing business in what would otherwise be slack periods and to minimize those peaks of employment which might attract to the city workers who would in a short time find themselves without employment and perhaps, even in need of charitable relief, which, in itself, is degrading to the worker and his family. It is to the problem of finding some employment for every citizen of the community that the attention of the business men is directed. There is no lack of raw materials, no shortage of labor; the problem is to find an outlet for utilizing both. An idle man is wasted man power and wasted consuming power."

Most of this work is to be done by the construction industry, and includes a \$14,000,000 subway project.

and building program of \$9,000,000 of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, \$10,000,000 of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, \$30,000,000 of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, \$15,000,000 of the Reading Company, \$24,000,000 of the Philadelphia Department of Public Works, \$20,000,000 of the United Gas Improvement Company, \$12,000,000 of the Philadelphia Electric Company, \$19,420,000 for harbor improvements (Schuylkill River), and \$107,814,000 in a semi-public building program. In addition to this there is, in the Philadelphia district, an annual building program, chiefly of private work, of approximately \$200,000,000. This latter item, however, is not capable of being "budgeted," as it is made up of many small operations.

Canada and Maine May Unite Forces

Proposal for Joint Dedication of Arnold Trail Meets Response

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EUSTIS, Me.—American troops next summer may traverse again the path once trod by Benedict Arnold and his small body of men if the plan to make the dedication of the so-called Arnold Trail of international scope meets with the approval of the War Department and other officials concerned.

It is the hope of those sponsoring the plan to have the Fifth Infantry march from Portland to the Canadian border, where they would be met by Canadian troops and escorted to Quebec, where appropriate exercises would be held with American and Canadian officials participating. The joint dedication, according to those suggesting the plan, would have a tendency to bring Maine and her northern neighbor into closer relationship in the development of the interchange of tourist business. They also point out that the march would arouse the patriotic interest of the people in things historical.

The suggestion that a joint dedication be held this next summer has been endorsed by Clyde H. Smith, chairman of the State Highway Commission, who believes there could be no better way of calling attention to the road linking the two countries.

COLLEGE RADIO PICKS UP BYRD SHIP CALL

SOUTH DARTMOUTH, Mass. (P)—Direct radio communication with the Byrd Antarctic expedition was announced today by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's research radio station here. Greetings were exchanged between the station and the Byrd ship Eleanor Bolling, en route to Dunedin, N. Z.

The Eleanor Bolling reported that she expected to reach Dunedin Thursday morning and that the members of the crew would celebrate Christmas there with a dinner at a hotel. Members of the crew are Christmas greetings to friends in the United States. The Eleanor Bolling reported that she probably would not sail from Dunedin until after January 5.

HARVARD TO SEND OUT TWO DEBATING TEAMS

For what is believed the first time in the history of Harvard University debating two teams will leave Cambridge simultaneously, early in April, one going to the west, another to the south, each for a seven-day trip.

One three-man team will go first to test its forensic powers against the University of Chicago, and afterward to Marquette University, Carleton University and Grinnell College. The other team will put its arguments against Duke University, the University of North Carolina, North Carolina State College, and Emory University at Atlanta, Ga., according to the schedule announced from Cambridge.

RESOURCES TO BE STUDIED

AUGUSTA, Me. (P)—Members of the college economics committee of the Maine Development Commission have decided to hold a meeting at the state house on March 8 and 9 for the purpose of studying the natural resources of the state.

The Smile That Won't Come Off



FASCIST PARTY NOW BECOMES ORGAN OF STATE

Secretary to Attend Cabinet Meetings—Colonial Governments Amalgamated

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—The important changes announced in the Fascist Cabinet, in colonial administration and in some of the highest posts of state, are regarded in political quarters as one of the periodical rotations among Fascist statesmen which, although they do not imply any change in the general policy of the Government, have none the less considerable political importance.

With the resignation of Luigi Federzoni from the Ministry of the Colonies, the Cabinet loses the only Minister who has been continuously in power since the present Fascist administration was formed in October, 1922. Signor Federzoni, who was nominated Senator only recently, is expected to be appointed President of the Senate in succession to Tommaso Tittoni, who, it is believed, will preside over the new academy which will be officially constituted next year.

Benito Mussolini becomes Minister of the Colonies, thus bringing to eight the number of portfolios he holds. Signor Mussolini, besides being Duce of the Fascist Party and president of the Fascist Grand Council, is Premier, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Interior, Corporations, War, Navy, Air and Colonies. Besides Signor Mussolini, the Cabinet has only six other ministers.

Another highly important innovation which is a result of the application of the law of the Grand Council is the decision to summon Augusto Turati to attend the meetings of the Cabinet in the capacity of Secretary of the Fascist Party. It is generally believed that this appointment is the first step toward formal recognition of the Fascist Party as one of the organs of state.

Equally interesting is the amalgamation of the governments of two colonies, Tripolitania and Cyrenaica. The new Governor of the colony of Libya is Marshal Badoglio, who replaces Signor Debono, who has been appointed Undersecretary for the Colonies.

POLES BUY LAND IN EAST PRUSSIA; GERMANS LEAVE

Rumors Are Denied; That the Reich Intends to Abandon Province

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The danger which undoubtedly threatens the independence of the Province of East Prussia has been suddenly brought to the attention of the public here by the statement, issued by the province's president, rejecting the rumors now circulating there that the Reich intends to abandon East Prussia, possibly by exchanging it for some other territory. The last words (undoubtedly refer to the exchange of parts of East Prussia for the Polish corridor—a solution of the corridor question often suggested here.

The only trouble is, however, that the people in certain parts of the corridor are more than three-quarters Polish, while in East Prussia they are German. The Poles maintain that East Prussia's economic prosperity depends largely on Poland, and it is undeniable that the port of Königsberg at present makes a very desolate impression.

It is also known that the Poles are buying land in East Prussia, so that it is not out of the question that some day East Prussia may be under Polish influence. Thousands of German peasants are said to be leaving that province for western Germany. "East Prussia feels itself becoming weaker every day, while Polish expansion is supported by Warsaw," the Deutsche Zeitung writes. The paper urges the Reich to take steps before the present rumors become facts.

Meanwhile the negotiations for a German-Polish trade treaty, which have been dragging three years now, at last seem to be approaching a successful end. Under the pressure of German industry the Reich is yielding on several points concerning the importation of Polish farm products. The Reich's apparent willingness to permit the transit of Polish goods through Germany is also accelerating the conclusion of a commercial treaty.

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S. L. MITCHELL MOUNT DORA, FLORIDA

Bill to Buy Private Timber Land in National Parks Passes House

Act, Aimed Primarily at Lumbering Interests in Yosemite, Admitted as Amendment to Interior Appropriation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—While a lumber company on the west coast continued the moving of its logging apparatus up for an early attack on 8500 acres of Yosemite National Park timberlands, the House of Representatives took the first step to keep the axe from falling, and opened the way for the elimination of all privately owned tracts from all the national parks.

The move, described by its originator, Louis C. Crampton, in charge of the Interior Department appropriations bill as "the most important national parks to date," was taken by the unanimous admission of an amendment to the Interior Bill, which passed, after the Michigan representative had declared that only emergency methods could prevent the leveling of the greatest sugar pine tract remaining on the Continent.

The amendment, which still has to run the fire of the Senate and the President, meets the acute Yosemite situation by providing \$250,000 immediately to meet part way a recent \$1,000,000 donation from private sources offered for the purchase for the public of the threatened lands.

SUNFLOWER CHEST IS SOLD FOR \$4500

Antique of 1660 Period One of Few in Existence

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. (P)—An antique chest known to collectors as the Connecticut sunflower chest, was sold for \$4500 in disposal of the effects of a household in Portland.

The chest, made of American oak with pine top, has three panels with sunflowers carved in each panel. It is of the 1660-1680 period and this type of a chest was made in the Connecticut Valley, or the region between Hartford and Springfield. Some dozen or 15 are known to be in existence but most of them are in museums or collections of colonial antiquaries.

John Tynan of this city bought the chest. The effects disposed of are those of Joseph Covell.

MAKES 417 BARREL-ROLLS

ST. LOUIS (P)—A new world's record for continuous barrel-rolling in an airplane was established at Lambert-St. Louis field when Dale "Red" Jackson, test pilot, made 417 rolls in a Curtiss Robin airplane. The previous record was 283 rolls. In a barrel-roll an airplane rolls wing-end over wing-end, in a corkscrew manner, while maintaining its speed forward.

clearing up, the work of clearing the rest of the parks can go forward, Mr. Crampton said. Regarding the attitude of the public, he told the House:

"When the Government manifests a policy providing for the authorization of the balance of private lands, we will have assurance of the full amounts of private funds needed. My view is that it is imperative that we buy as fast as possible privately owned lands in every national park."

It is expected that several years will be needed for the acquisition of all the private lands, should the proposed measure be enacted into law. However, Arno B. Cammerer, associate director of the National Park Service, and acting chief in the absence of Stephen T. Mather, director, expressed his confidence in the desire of the public to achieve this result.

"The Yosemite situation overshadows everything else at present," he said. "It is the worst the Park Service has had to face. It is most important to the plans of the Park Service that the timber there be spared from cutting."

Plea for Public Support

Arthur Newton Pack, president of the American Nature Association, and one of the leaders who have been working privately and through his organization to keep Yosemite timber untouched, said in commenting on the action of the House:

"In view of the fact that the interior measure still has to pass the Senate and the President, conservationists should not rest to make every plea possible for its enactment into law."

"Since, however, the failure of Mr. Crampton's proposal will mean that the last chance to save Yosemite will have been lost, it is imperative that every conservationist, nature lover and well wisher of the parks make his influence felt to pass the interior bill in its present form."

SUITABLE SONGS

for CHURCH SERVICES

TEACH ME TO LOVE . . . 90c

MUSIC BY Lawrence K. Whipple

Medium Voice

OVER WAITING HARBORERS OF THE MINE . . . 30c

MUSIC BY Frederic W. Root

High and Low Voice

THE LAW OF LOVE . . . 90c

MUSIC BY Richard C. Troesch

Medium Voice

SALVATION TO OUR GOD . . . 75c

MUSIC BY Walter Hartz

High, Medium and Low Voice

CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., Publishers

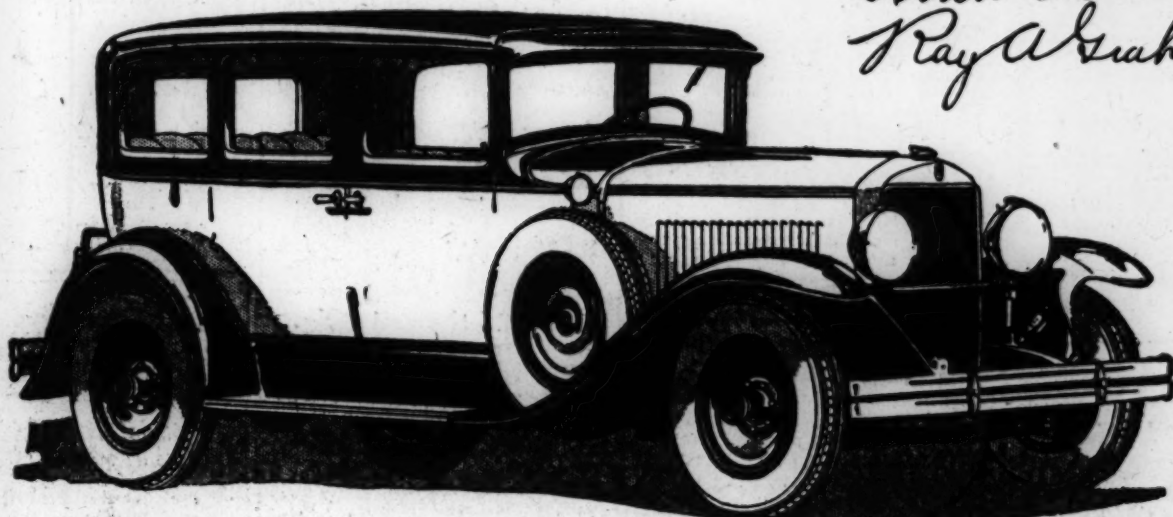
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and are appropriate and beautiful may be found at the London Harness Company.

1. Laundry dry kit, colored leather, ers, clothespins to match. \$2.00

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5. Photograph frame in blue Ecrase. \$8.00 and \$9.50.

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LONDON HARNESS COMPANY

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BOSTON

HOUSE PASSES BOULDER DAM BY 166 TO 122

Approves Senate's Amendments—Measure at Last Goes to President

WASHINGTON (AP)—Congress laid on the doorstep of the White House one of the most battle-worn legislative products of a decade when the House put its stamp of approval on the bill popularly known as Boulder Dam.

In less than two hours' time, given over to a final analysis of the measure by its proponents and a few parting shots by its opponents, the Senate amendments to the bill, passed last session by the House, were adopted and the long controversy ended, for the time being at least.

The revised measure, calling for a \$165,000,000 flood control, irrigation and power project on the Colorado River, was passed by a roll call vote of 166 to 122, but not until its chief sponsor, Philip D. Swing (R.), Representative from California had been given a score by the House of Representatives for the motion to agree to the amendments to have been beaten 77 to 71.

Party Lines Shattered

Party lines were thoroughly shattered on the final vote, which saved the measure the chance of further changes in conference and sent it forthwith to President Coolidge for his approval or rejection.

The roll called showed exactly as many Republicans in favor of the revised bill as against. Seventy-nine Republicans were joined by 85 Democrats the one Socialist member, Berger, of Wisconsin, and a Farmer-Labor member, Cars, of Minnesota, in favor of adoption, while 43 Democrats lined up with 73 Republicans in opposition.

All of the Republican leaders, including Tillson of Connecticut, the majority floor leader; Chairman Snell of the Rules Committee, Chairman Hawley of the Ways and Means Committee, and Representative Wood of Indiana, ranking Republican on the Appropriations Committee, voted for the amendments.

Chairman Smith of the Irrigation Committee, who moved adoption of the amendments, together with Mr. Swing, co-author of the legislation, conferred with President Coolidge at the White House and said afterward they were hopeful that the measure would be signed.

Provisions of Bill

As finally passed, the measure proposes construction at the Black Canyon site in the Colorado River of a huge dam to impound a lake 100 miles long and provide a stabilized water supply for irrigation. A power plant also would be built at the dam to furnish electric power to scores of localities in the West.

The flood control project for the protection of Imperial Valley in southern California and an all-American canal to be built across this region for irrigation purposes also are provided for in the bill.

The Government would build the dam, but the power plant would be constructed either by the Government or by private capital, the Secretary of the Interior to have authority to decide which option to exercise.

At least six of the seven states in the river's basin must ratify the Colorado River compact before the measure can take effect, even with the President's signature. Arizona and Utah have yet to approve the compact, while Colorado, California, Nevada, Wyoming, and New Mexico already have signed.

STATE PIER EXPANSION PLANNED AT PORTLAND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. PORTLAND, Me.—Expansion of the State Pier facilities to meet the demands of rapidly increasing business at an expense of \$250,000, is favored by the pier directors.

Plans submitted to the directors by Frederick H. Fay and John Ayer of Fay, Spofford & Thorndike, builders of the present pier, contemplate the construction of the pier along the west side, filling in the two "jogs" now existing, and erecting adequate sheds on that side of the pier.

SALES MANAGER TELLS HOW ADVERTISING PAYS

Both newspaper and magazine advertising have an essential place in the selling activities of a nation-wide

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

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"Marigold" LAST 2 WEEKS

NEW YORK CITY

CHRISTMAS PROGRAM Town Hall Sat. Aft. Dec. 22, at 3

ENGLISH SINGERS

ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents

"HOLIDAY"

A new comedy by PHILIP BARRY

PLYMOUTH Theat. W. 40th St. Eves. 8:25 Sat. 8:30

BIJOU

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THIS CALLED LOVE

A New Comedy Hit by EDWIN BURKE

LUCILLE LAVERNE THEATRE

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THEATRE, E. 14th St. Eves. 8:30 Sat. 8:30

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STEEL MANAGER TELLS METHODS OF AIDING LABOR

Selective Plan Found Workable—Employee Ownership Also Helps

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The problem of the veteran worker in industry is capable of solution in the opinion of J. M. Larkin, assistant to the president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, who testified today before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, now holding hearings on the stabilization of labor.

Bethlehem Steel has adopted a labor policy which provides for the pensioning of employees after a certain age, and which also provides employment for them until the age of retirement. If this system is adopted generally by employers of industrial labor the problem of the unemployed man past 40 could be materially lessened, if not actually solved, to its irreducible limit, in the opinion of Mr. Larkin.

At the request of the committee he outlined the labor problems, policies and solutions of his company. Making a sharp distinction between the problems evolved by conditions beyond the control of the company, and those under the company's control to a greater or lesser extent, Mr. Larkin concentrated on the latter division.

Three major points form the basis of the Bethlehem plan. The first is an establishment of an employment unit which hires, sorts the applicants according to their ability to do certain work and maintains connection with the employee.

The second point is management designed to keep as many plants going as possible, to diversify the products of various ones so that they need not shut down because of a lack of demand for any one product, to transfer workers from an idle plant to a busier one, thus maintaining a higher percentage of work available and to co-operate with employees, furnishing them with sanitary working conditions and accident safeguards.

The third point is employees' participation in the business through stock ownership and representative committees. Thirteen per cent of the preferred stock of the company is owned by employees who purchased it under an easy purchase plan sponsored by the company. Accident and other benefits are provided for the employees and home owning is encouraged by the company. A retirement pension is provided, the entire cost of which is borne by the company.

These factors have reduced labor turnover in Bethlehem Steel from 135 per cent in 1923 to 43 per cent in 1928, according to the figures submitted to the Senate Committee by Mr. Larkin.

James T. Lomas, vice-president and general manager of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, said that since the introduction of stabilization of labor policy by the road the morale of the working force had steadily risen and

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STAYFORM will restore those lovely, graceful lines to your figure as it has done for so many women. Slim, derisive, youthful and, above all, comfortable.

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SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

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CONGRESS GETS \$19,000,000 BILL FOR 1930 CENSUS

Among Items Asked by Justice, State, Labor and Commerce Departments

WASHINGTON (AP)—

Approach of the time when the census bureau will begin its fifteenth decennial counting and compilation of statistics was brought officially to the notice of congress when the House was asked by its appropriations committee to provide \$19,000,000 for the job.

The figure is one of the biggest single items in the appropriation bill submitted for the state, justice, labor and commerce departments, and accounts largely for the increase of \$21,205,951 over current appropriations. For the four departments the committee asked \$111,779,887, having pared the budget estimates by \$94,480.

Four Departments' Expenses

For each department the bill provides as follows: State, \$14,600,478, an increase of \$275,475 over current funds, and a decrease of \$3120 from budget estimates; justice, \$27,944,370, an increase of \$1,136,307 and decrease of \$159,200; commerce, \$58,519,609, an increase of \$20,147,079 and an increase of \$62,860; labor, \$10,715,430, decrease of \$352,910 and an increase of \$5900.

Important items for the Commerce Department include: a total of \$5,458,820 for establishing and maintaining civil airways; \$490,000 for promoting trade with South and Central America; \$18,840 for prevention of overcrowding of passenger vessels; \$85,700 for investigation of radio communication; \$422,000 for investigation of mine accidents; \$100,000 for potash explorations; and \$85,000 for investigation of helium production.

For the justice department, \$2,807,720 is provided for detection and prosecution of crimes, including dry law violations; \$1,930,000 for salaries.

CONNECTICUT G. O. P. SAVES

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—The Republican State Central Committee received contributions of \$135,060.25 in the fall campaign and expended \$116,887.12, according to J. Henry Rorback, state chairman and national committeeman.

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Open daily 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sunday 11 a. m. to 8 p. m. Special combinations and a la carte service.

MENU SUGGESTIONS

New England Fish Chowder..... 25c

Broiled Fresh Haddock, Buttered Beets, French Fried Potatoes..... 45c

Fried Fresh Cape Scallops, Tartar Sauce, Potatoes..... 65c

Boiled Chicken Pie (individual)..... 50c

Broiled Tenderloin Steak, with Asparagus Tips, French Fried Potatoes..... 75c

Butterscotch Meringue Pie..... 15c

OTHER GINTER RESTAURANTS

El Sevilla—130 Boylston Street

HOOVER ACCENTS PAN-AMERICAN COMMUNICATION

Sees Development of Ship Lines, Highways and Air Routes as Essential

By a Staff Correspondent
ABOARD U. S. S. UTAH, en route to Rio de Janeiro—Herbert Hoover's Latin-American good will tour has emphasized above all else the supreme importance of comprehensive communications between it and the United States if a sound and lasting rapprochement between them is to be realized.

It is of vital necessity to United States interests that highways, merchant marine and aerial communications between it and Latin-American countries be established and extensively expanded if the two continents are really to be brought together.

This is clearly demonstrated by the major rôle the Panama Canal has played in bringing together the United States and Latin-American countries on the west coast.

Since the opening of the Panama Canal not only have United States interests tremendously increased in the west coast countries, but United States influence is taking precedence over all other nations.

Contrast in Attitudes
Mr. Hoover and the newspaper men accompanying him found a marked contrast between the attitude of countries on the west coast and those on the east coast toward the United States. They were received by all with that beautiful hospitality so characteristic of Latin peoples, but there was a distinct underlying difference.

On the west coast, where the tie-up with the United States is predominant the cordiality shown to the visitors was much more than official courtesy. Leaders and people had a better understanding and appreciation of their northern neighbors.

The youth of west coast countries talked of going to the United States for their cultural and business training. On the east coast Europe was usually the objective. In recent years the young men of the Atlantic coast countries are turning more to the United States, but European countries still hold the chief interest. At present Europe is not only much closer to the Latin-American east coast, but communications between them are very much better developed than with the United States.

Ships come and go to Atlantic coast ports from European countries every day. France and Spain are projecting aerial communications and it is only a matter of a few months before regular schedules of air transportation will be in operation, reducing by several days the time be-

tween them and Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil, the most prosperous and stable of Latin-American countries.

Two Weeks Against One
It is about two weeks from Rio de Janeiro to the first United States port and several more days from Buenos Aires or Montevideo. European ports, on the other hand, are only about a week away and with aerial co-operation still closer. The United States immigration restriction has also operated to emphasize these Atlantic coast countries in European interest, with the result that European propaganda and influence are active in them and a large number of colonists that have come to them aid in this work.

That it is these European influences which are a basic cause for so-called anti-United States sentiment in these countries was demonstrated during Mr. Hoover's visit to them. With the exception of radical organs it was the foreign language papers in these countries which alone criticized him and the United States and disparaged his mission.

In Buenos Aires the British, Italian and native radical papers joined hands in challenging Mr. Hoover and the purpose of his tour.

In discussing affairs with Argentine leaders Mr. Hoover called this fact to their attention. He declared that the anti-United States problem in their country was not a local one, but was inspired from Europe.

It is vital, therefore, to the United States interests that communications between it and Latin America be developed, so that the two continents be brought closer together, and the geographic advantages that Europe now has on Atlantic coast be minimized.

Mr. Hoover is acutely aware of this situation and can be expected during his term as President to press for promotion of Latin-American communications. He has already done much to push such projects. As Secretary of Commerce he advocated highway construction between the two continents and was chiefly responsible in directing congressional attention to this problem.

Argentine Newspaper Quotes Hoover Against Intervention

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—La Epoca, a newspaper which is generally regarded as a spokesman for President Irigoyen says that Herbert Hoover in conversing with the Argentine President told him that in the future the United States Government would never interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, that it would respect their sovereignty and would recognize their rights to manage their own problems.

President Irigoyen is quoted as saying he believed Mr. Hoover was not in accord with the ideas of President Coolidge on intervention.

President Irigoyen is understood to have alluded to views of intervention expressed by President Coolidge in his speeches and Mr. Hoover is said to have replied that Mr. Coolidge had been obliged to proceed as he had done in view of the circumstances of the individual cases.

Marines' Job in Nicaragua Now Is to Train Guardia Nationale

Vivid Picture of Splendid New Native Corps Is Given by Monitor Correspondent With Hoover—Captain Tells How Marines Handle Politics

First-hand impressions of current economic and political movements in Latin America as glimpsed by the representative of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR accompanying Herbert Hoover on his good-will tour are appearing in a series of articles, of which the following is the first.

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

Our group of reporters was lounging at the dock head, waiting the arrival of Mr. Hoover. We had been allowed to land at Corinto ahead of the President-elect, so that we could go over the town and send off copy to our papers if we so desired. As we stood chatting a youthful guardia approached, and although we could not understand him, it was clear he wanted us to move on. The pier was being kept free of all but officials and guards, and he was apparently obeying orders to keep all unauthorized civilians away.

Of course, we had no intention of leaving—and told him so. He shrugged his shoulders and repeated his injunction. A few yards off was a platoon of the Guardia Nationale, commanded by two American officers. One of these, the captain, seeing our predicament, strode over and ordered the soldier back to his place. We commented upon the trim, sturdy appearance of the guardias.

They wear the United States infantryman's khaki uniform, with the exception that instead of wrapped leggings they have canvas puttees. They looked amazingly well in the uniform; without question the handsomest lot of soldiers we had so far seen in our travels, notwithstanding the lavish ornateness of some of the attire we had encountered. They were well set up, sturdy, and in their movements full of alertness and snap. They had not the stature and elan of the nearby immaculate and light complexioned marine lines, but they certainly stood out against the rest of the native population.

"Loyal Soldiers and Friends"
"Yes," the captain replied to our observation, "they are fine youngsters. I have served with them now since the guardia was organized and I know them and respect them. They are loyal, gallant soldiers and friends. If you treat them courteously and as men they will respond with complete trustworthiness. When they have broken a regulation they will submit willingly to punishment, provided they feel you have been fair and just to them."

"I spent over a month with my company far back in the mountains when we were on Sandino's trail. There were no marines near us. There were three white officers and the rest of the company were natives. We engaged in two hard fights and they were as brave and reliable as any soldiers I have ever seen. These men need only some more training and then the Nicaraguan Government can depend upon them to put down outlaws and revolutionists themselves."

The captain told us that he was a first lieutenant of marines who had been lent by the United States, with a group of other officers and non-commissioned officers, to Nicaragua, in accordance with a treaty, for the purpose of training a guardia nationale that would combine the services of a national gendarmerie and an army. Captains and higher officers, including the commanding general of the guardia, were all marine officers. Lower grade officers were taken from specially selected non-commissioned marine officers.

As yet there are no native commissioned officers, but some are in training, and eventually the entire organization will be officered by Nicaraguans. An officers' school is being established for the purpose of bringing the better class of Nicaraguan youth into the organization. All the non-commissioned officers of the guardia are taken from their own ranks.

Regular Pay Shows
Their training, according to our friend, is the same given United States soldiers, including sports.

and if there were any pulled in the election they were very new and clever. The Liberals and Conservative election judges being partisan in the way that Nicaraguans usually are, our marine judges had the determining vote. The count was always two to one; the election going as the marine voted.

"Was there any trouble?" Not on election day. In some few localities the Liberals were a bit rough with some Conservatives has been down election, so much so that some of them found it inadvisable to turn up the next day, but there was no violence on election day. The election was as free as any ever held back home and far freer from violence than some that I could recall.

"The guardia was a nonpartisan as our marines, which is extremely encouraging. The guardia is composed of both Liberals and Conservatives, but they conducted themselves strictly as soldiers and without regard to past political affiliations or views."

"Do you like it down here," one of our group inquired.

"I should say not," was the prompt reply. "To read some of the stuff back home you would think the marines want to come down here. We didn't ask to come. We were sent. Say, my company has been down here over a year, but it is ready to leave in an hour—and then we would be a year late," this last with a broad grin.

WHEAT YIELD SHOWS 5½ TONS TO HECTARE

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PRAGUE—As a result of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Agriculture's competition for the largest yield of wheat on one hectare (2½ acres), a farmer in a comparatively poor district in the northeast of Bohemia has won a prize with a yield of more than 5½ tons.

This is nearly four times the average yield, and though the winning farmer probably was not worked ordinarily but treated by the most up-to-date methods, this result is hailed as evidence that Czechoslovakia can find its own food supply if agriculture is given proper opportunities.

EQUAL RIGHTS IN ECUADOR

QUITO, Ecuador (AP)—Universal suffrage has been included in the new Constitution which is being drafted here. Women can vote and hold public office under the equal rights provision.

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Polish Gratitude for American Aid in Time of Crisis

President's Thanks Expressed in United States Issue of Leading Paper

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

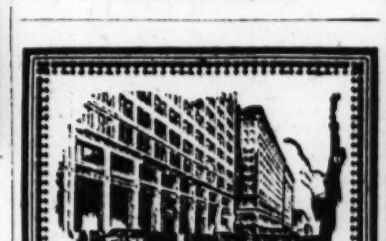
WARSAW—Ignacy Moscicki, president of Poland, in a foreword to the special American issue of the Kurier Paranny, which devotes articles to the political, social, literary, artistic, educational and financial life of the United States, says: "A true relationship between noble-hearted peoples is always characterized by the sense of gratitude shown for the aid given in days of strife and hardship. This sense is just as imperative for a nation as for any individual member of the community."

"The United States gave Poland not only valuable assistance in time of war, but later, during the reconstruction period of our country following unprecedented economic ruin, tendered to Poland timely, efficient, extensive, material and humanitarian aid. This memory will forever remain vivid in the history of Poland."

The Morning Courier, one of the leading newspapers, contains also statements from leading Polish and American statesmen, diplomats and financiers emphasizing Polish-American friendship. The design on the cover represents the Stars and Stripes and the title page has an autographed picture of President Moscicki.



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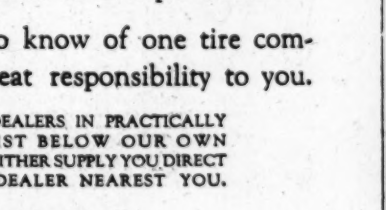


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Is a Great Responsibility
PERHAPS if we made many times the number of tires we do make, we couldn't put the care and the precision into each tire that we do now. Our big job is to make every LEE of Conshohocken tire measure 100 per cent. in faithful performance. Perhaps you are glad to know of one tire company that admits its great responsibility to you.

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LEE of Conshohocken SHOULDERBILT This is our Heavy Duty Balloon. A masterpiece produced by Lee craftsmen. Made in all sizes for all cars. As efficient for Rolls Royces as for the new Ford.

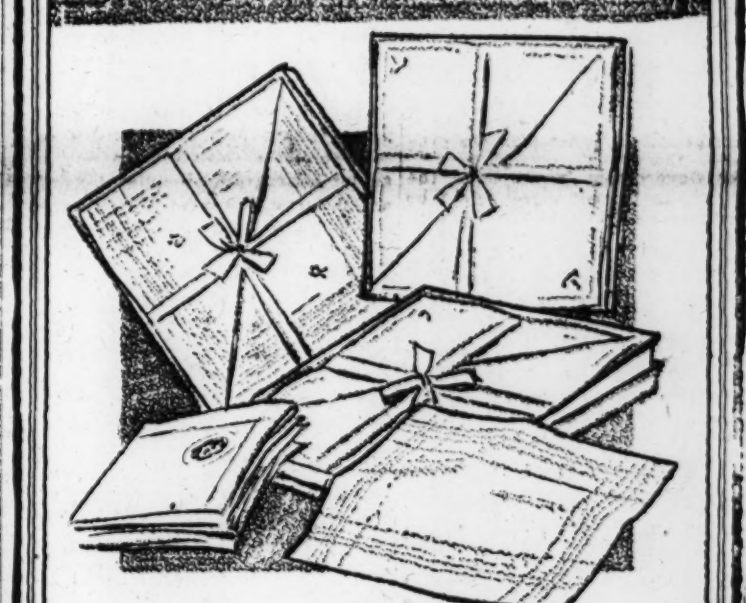


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Initialed Handkerchiefs
White linen - box of six \$2.25
Irish white linen; box of six \$3.25
White linen; hand rolled edge embroidered initials - Six for \$5
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Silk hose - six solid colors Wallach feature 55c - six pairs \$3
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WALLACH BROTHERS
ELEVEN STORES
BROOKLYN NEW YORK NEWARK
JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND

With Congress Day by Day

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Senate ratified separate arbitration treaties with Austria, Lithuania, Finland, Denmark, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Albania and Sweden.

Early action on the nomination of Roy O. West of Chicago as Secretary of the Interior, was predicted by Chairman Nye of the Public Lands Committee, after the committee at its first executive session failed to reach a vote.

Opponents of the Shipstead bill which would restrict injunctions in labor disputes had a hearing before a Senate committee, with representatives of the National Manufacturers' Association pointing out defects which they said they had found. The bill occupied the committee's attention during a large part of the last session.

Approval was given by the Senate Naval Committee to a bill increasing the authorization for repairs to the battleships Oklahoma and Nevada from \$13,150,000 to \$13,600,000. Another measure which received a favorable report was one to increase the limit cost of two submarines from \$5,300,000 to \$6,650,000 each.

The bill which would prevent interstate shipment of prison-made goods was the business officially before the Senate. It was given preferred status at the last session.

The Senate passed and sent to President Coolidge a resolution authorizing \$8,000,000 for the relief of

hurricane sufferers in Porto Rico. The measure would make \$3,000,000 available immediately, \$2,000,000 on Jan. 1, 1929, and \$3,000,000 on Jan. 1, 1931 for loans to rehabilitate plantations devastated in last summer's hurricane.

More bills calling for the building of a presidential residence for week-ends and short stays are coming into Congress, the latest being by Carl G. Bachmann (R), Representative from West Virginia, who asked an appropriation of \$500,000 for such a place in his home state.

Congress will recess for the holidays from Dec. 22 until Jan. 3. The Senate passed a resolution already approved by the House fixing that period for the Christmas-New Year adjournment.

A resolution to restore the rights of citizenship to approximately 1500 men and women who were convicted for uttering disloyal words during the war has been introduced by Victor L. Berger (SoC), Representative from Wisconsin.

"POISON GAS" BANNED

LONDON—Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Minister for War, stated in the House of Commons that no part of the army's training for offensive purposes has involved the use of poison gas as a weapon of offense.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

AUSTRALIANS
IN 'COMEBACK'Score Within 44 of Eng-
land's Huge Total of 636
Runs in Cricket

SYDNEY—Australia came back marvelously in the second test cricket match of the present series here today, and thanks to the gallant stand by Woodfull and Hendry, who compiled 111 and 112, respectively, and were associated in a partnership producing 215—the second highest number ever yielded by a second wicket in a test match—the home players have approached within 44 of England's huge total of 636 with five batsmen still to go in.

The Australian victory is not expected, of course, as England have yet not batted for the second time, but it is felt here that the cricket prestige, damaged by a smashing defeat in a previous game, has been restored to a great extent. Anyhow, it looks as if the Australians will tomorrow avoid an ignominious defeat by an innings—a remarkable performance in itself of the hopeless position in which they were in when play was resumed this morning.

Although they could not have been criticized if they had scored slowly at this stage of the game, Woodfull and Hendry batted comparatively briskly by lunch time, and had lifted the score to 122. Sixty-eight of these were from Hendry, who in contrast to his partner, was sparklingly aggressive, cutting and driving fearlessly the bowling that had wrought such havoc at Brisbane. Woodfull, who is very seldom dismissed by a ball hitting stumps, played with characteristic dourness, seldom raising his bat far from the ground, but this afternoon he became scorer-in-chief for a period when Hendry was driven to caution by the chance he gave the English wicketkeeper.

The news of the Australian recovery

"flew" all over Sydney and brought a great number of fresh spectators to see the English attack played with ease for the first time in this tour. Chapman made changes in his bowling, but in vain. First, Hendry made his first century in a test match, and later, just before the second interval, Woodfull also entered three figures. Woodfull previous to this innings had been one of the batsmen to whom Australia could point with pride in this year's test, and the enthusiasts were exuberant in appreciation of this fact when his consistency brought its reward. The score reached 215 when Hendry's wicket fell. He put his leg in front of a straight ball from Tate. He had batted finely and his second wicket stand with Woodfull had put him only 20 runs fewer than the record by C. G. Macartney and W. M. Woodfull, Australia, three years ago. Curiously enough, on that occasion, too, Australia had lost a wicket before a run was scored.

In the last session of play Woodfull's innings terminated somewhat unsatisfactorily. He called for a short run but could not persuade Kippax to attempt it and had the disappointment of seeing Tate throw the ball into the wicket before he could regain the crease. His innings was one of the best of his career. He had been batting 4th, and 20m—25 minutes longer than Hendry Larwood was the man who seemed to give the Australians the greatest difficulty today, and it was a regular fireworks display. The latter made 10 before he was out leg-before-wicket. The arrival of J. Ryder, Australian captain, appeared to give a regular fireworks display. He slammed the bowling in all directions and made one huge drive off Hammond that sent the ball over the fence for six. He reached 50 runs in 35 minutes and when bad light necessitated the early drawing of stumps had 77 not out to his credit. The other man still undefeated is Nothing with 20.

Throughout the day the English bowling and fielding was as high a standard as ever, which makes Australia's batting success exceedingly satisfying to its supporters.

AUSTRALIA NOT TO CHALLENGE MELBOURNE. Australia (AP)—Australia has decided not to challenge France for the Davis Cup next year, it was announced.

Layton and Hoppe
Reach Final GamePlay for World Title on Chi-
cago Billiard Hall
Table

CHICAGO—For the championship of the world at three-cushion billiards, J. M. Layton of St. Louis, the United States champion, Wednesday faced W. F. Hoppe of New York, former ball-triangle champion, in the final game of the tournament. Both won their second victories Tuesday. Three players have a chance in the pocket billiard title today, being held concurrently in the same hall and a tie may result.

Pasquale Natale of Baltimore upset matters in the pocket tourney when he defeated F. I. Taberski of Schenectady, N. Y., former champion, Tuesday night, by a count of 15 to 8 in 18 innings. This gave both a record of one victory and one defeat and left E. R. Greenleaf of New York, the champion, the only undefeated player. Victory for Greenleaf over Taberski Wednesday afternoon would settle the crown; defeat would result in a tie which Natale may enter.

Very good billiards was displayed by Natale to outpoint Taberski, despite the fact that another of those 16-point scratch penalties was assessed against him when he needed only eight to go out. He got his final run of 22 on the allmost kind of a beginning, but 77 not out to his credit. The other man still undefeated is Nothing with 20.

Pasquale Natale—12 15 8 3 6 11 14 18 24 30 36 42 48 54 60 66 72 78 84 90 96 102 108 114 120 126 132 138 144 150 156 162 168 174 180 186 192 198 204 210 216 222 228 234 240 246 252 258 264 270 276 282 288 294 300 306 312 318 324 330 336 342 348 354 360 366 372 378 384 390 396 402 408 414 420 426 432 438 444 450 456 462 468 474 480 486 492 498 504 510 516 522 528 534 540 546 552 558 564 570 576 582 588 594 600 606 612 618 624 630 636 642 648 654 660 666 672 678 684 690 696 702 708 714 720 726 732 738 744 750 756 762 768 774 780 786 792 798 804 810 816 822 828 834 840 846 852 858 864 870 876 882 888 894 900 906 912 918 924 930 936 942 948 954 960 966 972 978 984 990 996 1002 1008 1014 1020 1026 1032 1038 1044 1050 1056 1062 1068 1074 1080 1086 1092 1098 1104 1110 1116 1122 1128 1134 1140 1146 1152 1158 1164 1170 1176 1182 1188 1194 1200 1206 1212 1218 1224 1230 1236 1242 1248 1254 1260 1266 1272 1278 1284 1290 1296 1302 1308 1314 1320 1326 1332 1338 1344 1350 1356 1362 1368 1374 1380 1386 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RADIO

RADIO COSTS OF CAMPAIGN HIGH FINANCE

Public Not Only Gainer Since Networks Can Now Show Profit

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—National headquarters of the Republican and Democratic parties have tentatively reported that they have not exceeded their budgets for the use of the radio during the campaign just ended. The Republicans were budgeted for \$300,000 for national broadcast networks, and the Democrats set aside

\$600,000. This leaves the sum of radio expenditures below the million dollar mark.
However, the amounts spent by regional headquarters and by the state central committees have not been reported. The use of smaller sectional booklets and single stations undoubtedly will swell the total. It has been estimated that the radio costs for both parties will exceed \$1,500,000 and might reach \$2,000,000, being about evenly divided between the Republicans and the Democrats.
Records of campaign expenditures filed with William Tyle, Page, clerk of the House of Representatives, in compliance with the resolution of Congress and the pledge of the parties, do not reveal radio items separately. They are too incomplete as yet to obtain a total. Moreover, they do not show what the state committees spent.
The scattering records, upon examination, show only a few items,

but they are sufficient to indicate in what directions the radio budgets were expended. The big checks of record went to the big chains, particularly the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System. These were used regularly and extensively by both parties. They were invariably hooked into the Pacific Coast string of stations when the candidates themselves went on the air.
Checks for \$30,000 or \$15,000 are frequent items, but there are also small items charged to radio that amount to only a few dollars. The big vouchers undoubtedly represented more than one hookup, for even the use of all the N. B. C. stations would not cost more than \$12,000, omitting talent, nor would it cost more than \$6000 to utilize the whole Columbia system.

Many checks are made out to individual stations scattered throughout the country. These are usually independent stations with fairly good territorial coverage which applied to be added to the chain for particular broadcasts. The parties paid for both the telephone line charges and for the station time, usually at the regular rates.
The network organizations regard the political campaign as a great benefactor, as it is bringing both the big chains out of deficits, enabling them to show earnings for the first year in their existence. Smaller independent stations have profited largely by the use of their facilities for local purposes.

MODERN SET INSPECTION IS ACCURATE JOB

Instruments Widely Used—Use of High Power Brings New Problems

Inquiry at the plant of Fada Radio in Long Island City, N. Y., brings interesting information as to the tests and inspections involved in the turning out of quality radio sets and speakers. This concern maintains one of the most completely equipped and staffed radio research laboratories in the country. One of the most interesting departments of this work is the life test division. Parts used in the manufacture of the very best speakers are given exhaustive life tests before they are approved. It is in the nature of the radio test for automobiles. Standards of quality established in the laboratory are maintained in the factory.
David Sonkin, inspection engineer, said with regard to the new order of tests and inspections:
"Constant vigilance is the price of turning out an electric radio receiver that is right in every sense of the word. It is not enough that the design shall be correct—the laboratory must work on the design to see that the job is kept uniform. Nor is it all there is to laboratory control. Production of the engineering department job is not finished when it is turned over to the production division. Its long reaching arm extends into the home of the ultimate consumer. The very center of materials must be torn out and examined—absolutely nothing can be taken for granted.
"The advent of the A. C. receiver and new types of speakers in which nothing is left to the individual owner to fool around with, has brought added cares to the set and speaker manufacturer involving new and highly complicated tests and measurements of minute variations. New elements and factors and, indeed, new processes have combined to cause important revisions in production control and inspection and testing methods.

"Main Differentials Explained
"Under the old order—when great care was exercised in the building of receivers—such simple testing as the continuity of circuit was sufficient. Today it is necessary to go into the very fiber of the various components and materials and dig deeply for possible defects and variations. Anything that may be wrong must be detected early; if not, the whole structure may be irreparably damaged.
"In the new-day receiver it is necessary to design for power, for power is now an appreciable consideration in radio receivers. The total energy absorbed in the old sets, say the battery-operated 6-volt receiver of two years ago, was 20 watts. This is about as much energy as that absorbed by a small lamp used for decorative purposes.
"Today, the smallest electric set draws 50 watts of energy which means it utilizes as much as a 50-watt electric light bulb. A big receiver may have in mind draws approximately 150 watts of which 40 may be charged up to the speaker—the new electromagnetic dynamic power speaker. Modern speakers now require and use electrical energy.
"Regarding condensers, intimate knowledge of them is required. With the electric set you are dealing with higher voltages. Here again, a more or less new lineup with a practically new set of informational data is being compiled.
"Instruments Better Than Ear
"One hears a lot of talk about testing speakers by means of a highly trained ear. Without disputing the fact that some people have what is known as a 'musical' ear, it is all poppycock to put the human ear in a class with certain instruments.

ments that we use in the testing of speakers.
"The older method of testing loudspeakers was to send them through a sound-proof room and compare with what was believed to be a standard.
"This uncertain method has practically been displaced by electrical measurement of the different parts of the speaker at different stages of the assembly. When these measurements are finished we know more about how a speaker will perform than 1000 ears, yes, even 1,000,000.
"These measurements tell us normally of variations of plus or minus 10 per cent and at times even much finer variations are thus recorded for the testing division. In other words, the operation is reduced to yardstick proportions—only the units of measurement—outdo the proverbial yardstick by far."

Music From Dish on Stove New Wonder in Radio Field
SANTA BARBARA, Calif. (AP)—Sermons have been found in stones and books in the running brooks, but a Santa Barbara woman located a melody in a pot of beans. When she stirred the beans a chorus burst into a hunting song and a radio announcer spoke.
Experts said the bottom of the pot might have acted as a diaphragm and reproduced a radio program picked up inductively by the electric power line.

Radio Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEAF, Boston (590kc-950m)
5:30 p. m.—Positions wanted.
5:35 Program review.
5:35 Stock market; business news.
5:45 Holiday program.
6:00 Big Brother Club; Robin Hood; news; lighthouse, coast guard and fisherman's news exchange; Radio Regular.
7:00 Oh Boy program.
7:30 Holiday program.
7:30 NBC, La Touraine Talcan, La Touraine (Shilke); Minnet from "Don Juan" (Mozart); Gavotte in D Major (Bach); Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes; Cuckoo; All Through the Night; Andante Cantabile (Tchaikovsky); selection of Christmas songs; overture to Pina's Cave (Mendelssohn).
8:00 NBC, Home Companion Hour with Sophie Kerr, novelist, as guest artist.
9:00 NBC, Ipana Troubadours. All By Yourself in the Moonlight; Farmette; One Alone; How About Me? In Roman; You're the Cream; Ah, Sweet Mystery of Life; I Wanna Be Loved By You; "Up On a Hilltop."
9:30 NBC, Palmolive Hour. Wild Rose; Feeling I'm Falling; Oh! "So Nice"; "Treasure Girl"; Oh! Lucindy; La Folia; Le Moulin (Pierce); Broadway Gambol; Rhapsody; Susan Jane; Barcarolle from "Tales of Hoffmann" (Offenbach); Romance (Rubinstein); I Must Love You from "Ches Chee"; Gateway of Merry Men (Mendelssohn); (Foul-da); Cuban Serenade (Herbert); Was It a Dream? I'll Get By; You Tame Me.
10:30 B. B. Riedout.
10:35 Billie Williams, piano-accompanied recital.

WESTERN STANDARD TIME

11:05 News.
11:15 Organ recital, Frank Stevens.
Tomorrow
8:00 a. m.—E. B. Riedout.
8:05 "Looking for the Morning Paper."
8:15 NBC, Parnassus Trio.
8:30 NBC, "Chicago."
8:30 NBC, Parnassus Trio.
9:00 NBC, Studio program.
9:15 NBC, Harry Merkle's orchestra.
9:30 NBC, United States Service Band.
10:00 Beacon Hill Symphony; Melinda Talbot.
10:30 Billie Williams' Concert Company.
10:45 Caroline Cabot.
11:15 NBC, Radio Household Institute.
11:30 The Friendly Five.
11:50 News.
12:40 p. m.—Produce market; time.
1:30 Studio to Schoolroom. A Half Hour of French with Mme. Berthe T. Duppe.
2:15 Susan E. Polier, contralto; Eleanor Barry, accompanist.
2:30 Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
3:30 Radio Cooking School.
4:00 News.
4:12 p. m.—Professional Women's Club program.
4:40 Noyes Brothers Duo.
WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (590kc-950m)
5:00 p. m.—Stock market.
5:30 The Crusaders.
5:55 News.
6:15 Markets; agriculture; weather; talk, W. N. Brown, "Milk."
6:30 NBC, Columbia holiday program.
7:00 NBC, Jeddah Highlanders—On the Opal Sea; Prelude (Jarnfield); Cavalry Trot (Rubinstein); The Little Silver Ring (Chaminade); Humoresque (Tchaikovsky); Love's Old Sweet Song (Molloy); There Once Was an Owl from "Herbert" (Herbert); Lindy Lou (Strickland); Juba Dance (Dett); On the Opal Sea.
7:30 Sessions, Chimes.
7:31 "New England and the Revolution." Willard Deland.
7:40 Radio Nature League.
8:00 "The Hing Family."
8:30 NBC, Sylvan Foresters—My Wild Irish Rose; Neath the Southern Moon (Herbert); On Wings of Song (Mendelssohn); Love's Old Sweet Song (Molloy); There Once Was an Owl from "Herbert" (Herbert); Lindy Lou (Strickland); Juba Dance (Dett); On the Opal Sea.

ter: In a Little White House, Hair Moon; guitar dust; Klown Kapers; Cheerio, Cherry Lips.
9:30 Dr. G. E. Casper presents Freddy Rosenthal, lyric soprano; Frederico Troccoli, composer and violinist; Bella B. La Vigne, pianist.
10:00 NBC, Longines time.
10:01 NBC, Balke Hour: "The Jew-ess."
11:00 Sport-O-Gramps.
11:05 News.
11:10 Dick Newcomb's orchestra.
11:45 Weather; temperature.
Tomorrow
9:30 a. m.—Marjorie Mills.
9:45 Dorothy Randall.
9:55 Musical.
10:00 From NBC.
10:30 Markets; agriculture; news.
10:45 "The Latest From Wall Street."
10:50 June Lee.
11:00 NBC, Foremost School of Cookery.
11:30 Stiller organ; Manuel Delian.
12:00 Chimes; music.
12:30 p. m.—Markets; agriculture; weather.
12:50 "The Latest From Wall Street."
1:30 Ampico music.
3:55 Home makers' chat.
4:00 "The Latest From Wall Street."
4:01 Musical.
4:25 Spotlight review.
4:30 Lydia Voorhies.

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Fashions and Dressmaking

Smart Cottons for Palm Beach

By HELENE VOLKA

THAT the trend toward sports cottons, which got under way so actively last year, is to be considerably augmented at Palm Beach this season is already clearly indicated. Rumors persist that, quilted calico jackets in the rayon colorings are to be worn with plain pique sleeveless dresses. Gingham dresses, of unmistakably French origin, are already on sale in the specialty shops which anticipate the demand of the critical debutante for "something new for the Southland."

Again, the vogue of velveteen for coats, skirts and dresses shows signs of overwhelming favor, partly in view of its new weight, glaze and texture, partly because of the astonishingly varied and exquisite colors in which it is today available. And now that another sunburn or sun-tan season is upon those who travel far in December and January to bask in the rays of old Sol, the color question becomes acute. In fact, with the realization that the international fashion forecast indicates a continued recognition of face, arms and shoulders in terms of the tan of a life-guard on year-round duty at the beach, color becomes the pivotal point upon which to hinge one's wardrobe-building for southern wear. The forthcoming summer season, for those athletically inclined, holds the same promise.

To those who study the modes with appreciation of the increasing trend

to common-sense reasoning behind the alleged vagaries of fashion, it is interesting to realize that this craze for a specific mark of the sun's rays, like all other notable tendencies of a seemingly frivolous origin, travels in cycles. At a time when sun-tan was enjoying a similar overwhelming approval, the Gibson Girl was the world's outstanding belle. It was a time when cottons were sure of themselves. Expensive Scotch gingham enjoyed the approval of the "best families."

Old-Time Revivals

In the light of the revival of this long-time favorite, in particular of plaids, in tones so arrestingly beautiful that the color combinations are famous to this day, it is not unexpected that "mull," another great favorite of those days, should again move forward into a conspicuous position. Its successful adaptation to present-day frocks was recently demonstrated by the Pacific Mills in an exhibit at the Art Centre, where Ninon de Jour, its modern version, exploited its plain tones and as the base of modernistic printed designs, was shown to great advantage.

The charm of this and kindred fabrics lies in their adaptability to frocks requiring shirred fullness, swastings and fluttering panes, which can be finished by the hand-rolled or the picot edge.

Another revival, already much discussed, is that of dotted Swiss. Here one comes upon a fabric which develops straight, semitailored styles and dressy afternoon frocks to equal advantage. This material, as is the case with all of the new cottons, will make possible a hitherto undreamed-of selection of those colors determined upon as of fashion significance. That brilliant red, King's-blue, light emerald and similar intense shades signify one trend in this material is already accepted. At the opposite end of the list of color indications comes beige, with a white dot, and black, with a beige dot.

The Effect

With the extraordinary demand for the ruffled organdie frock, which was inaugurated as last summer's success for the bridesmaid's costume, it is not surprising that this material should reappear as a French evening mode for the current southern resort season. Its prestige this year is due to new treatments of circular lines, flouncings and double ruffles. The artificial use of taffeta in wide-looped sashes and bustled drapery, at the side or back, so that it carries the crispness of the two fabrics to the utmost limit of style significance, is occasionally noted.

The vogue for color in cottons of this genre accounts for the appearance of salmon, turquoise, golden-glow and buttercup yellow, all flame and a bright orchid as of leading interest. The splash or drapery in contrasting color gives opportunity for effects of extraordinary charm and novelty; and this, it will be found as the season unfolds, reveals one of the important factors of the increasingly picturesque note in dress, whether of cotton or silk.

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Left—Velveteen Tweed Submitted by the Merrimack Manufacturing Company. The Dress is in Two Pieces, Has a Circular Skirt, and Crêpe-de-Chine Tie and Belt. It Was Designed by Nudelman & Conti for Best & Co.
Center—The Most Discussed Silhouette is That of the Minaret Frock. Here It is Fashioned of Yellow Organdie, an Innovation Which Establishes This Aristocrat Among Cottons as an All-Year-Round Evening Fabric. The Model Was Shown by Mary Walls.
Right—A Chanel Inspiration Made of American Beauty Velveteen. Its Shoulder Straps Are of Flesh-Colored Ribbon. Exhibited by James McCrory & Co.

Frocks for All Occasions—A Pageant of Fashion

By MARJORIE CARLTON

London

TWELVE prominent dress designers in London and Paris were recently invited to provide representative frocks for a pageant entitled "The Seven Ages of Womanhood." The 28 outfits shown were of considerable interest, since they embodied not only the most up-to-date points in fashion, but suggested also how the modern woman might be well turned out for every workaday and social occasion.

The sports outfits were essentially practical. For golf was suggested a jacket and skirt in green-and-beige tweed, loosely woven in one of the new basket checks. The skirt had a flared front and the coat was very short with two roomy side pockets. The main interest of the suit lay, however, in the sleeveless jumper which was built up of alternating strips of green and beige crêpe-de-chine. The front section of the square-cut neck was formed by a triangle of beige silk with the point downwards. Along the two slanting lines of the triangle were laid the strips of green and beige so that they dovetailed into each other down the front, like blocks of wood on a parquet floor. The back was in plain beige crêpe-de-chine. Instead of hanging straight like an ordinary jumper or being tucked into the skirt as so many shirts are at the moment, this blouse pouched loosely over a fitting band of silk which went outside the skirt.

The Tennis Kit

The tennis kit consisted of a simply but well cut white crêpe-de-chine frock with a group of pleats at each knee. Over it went an emerald-green silk jacket, sleeveless and double-breasted, and for a scarf the wearer had two triangles of silk stitched together to make a square—the one triangle in white, the other in green. The vivid green head bandana fastened at the right side with a winged brooch in silver.

Nothing could be more delightful for a very first, almost grown-up,

party frock than the one shown at the Pageant. It was a charming affair in apple-green and pink with a touch of silver. Apple-green satin made the tightly molded bodice and the bunched skirt, the latter being deeply edged with pink. A flounce of silver lace embroidered with threads of gold veiled the skirt, and round the shoulders was thrown a short cape of apple-green taffeta, which tied with long ribbon streamers. This pretty cape hid one of the most amusing features of the frock—the 10 little diamond buttons which fastened it up the back.

For the debutante was suggested a fairytale frock in all white, with a round-necked, closely fitting bodice of satin, and a skirt composed of frills of tulle that cascaded almost to the heels.

Sumptuous But Not Intricate
Dull crêpe satin black had been chosen for the afternoon dress. It had a slightly-pouched bodice, and a deep band of hand embroidery in scarlet, and blue and jade round the hips. The same embroidery, repeated on the pointed cuffs of the long slim sleeves. A wide-brimmed hat in brilliant jade velvet, a rope of jade twisted several times round the neck and then hanging almost to the waist, and a green shoulder

brooch, completed an unusually harmonious outfit.

An evening dress that would serve many useful purposes was made of blue-and-silver shot tissue. The simply-cut bodice had a square neck and the skirt was straight and fairly short for an evening dress, as such dresses go. It ended just two inches below the knee. Importance was added by the neatly-swatched hip-band of self material which tied in a huge bow on the left hip. To supply the almost inevitable uneven hemline, the wide ends of the bow hung well below the edge of the skirt. For more ceremonious occasions was suggested a frock of ruby velvet, that clinging daphnaceous velvet with hardly more substance than Japanese silk. The skirt, draped closely round the figure to give a Princess line, fell in two points at the back where they formed miniature trains. Over the gown went a cloak of the same ruby velvet with a long roll collar of white fox. This gown was entitled "Opera," and in black velvet would be ideal for a matron.

Much has been said recently about the intricacy of this season's afternoon and evening clothes, but not one of the 28 models shown at the pageant could really be called elaborate. It is true the materials were sumptuous, but the lines of the

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Two-Tone Coat Linings

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York

NOW that the harmony of contrasting colors is so stressed by designers of costumes, new ideas in coat linings are an interesting feature of the street ensemble. Whether the frock over which the coat is to be worn is a one-or-two-piece model, the effect is practically the same, as a light or metallic coloring is used for the upper part and a dark shade for the skirt. This arrangement combines the becomingness of a light color with the practicality of a dark one, the coat repeating the tone of the skirt and its lining skillfully including both colorings.

The distinctive feature of the newest coat linings for ensemble wear is that they agree with the blouse so far as the upper section of the garment is concerned, while the lower part matches the dark skirt. The point of intersection must correspond exactly with the line at which the blouse meets the skirt, and, if there is any trimming detail dividing the two portions of this frock, this must be repeated in the joining of the two colors that compose the coat lining. A coat so lined, when thrown back, creates a delightful picture, provided the contrasting colors and accessories show the well-thought-out color scheme now so necessary if one desires the newest interpretation of the ensemble idea.

At a recent display of dressy afternoon costumes, it was noted that in almost every case the accompanying coat was thrown back to display the lining, and special attention was drawn to the artistic joining of the upper and lower sections, much elaboration of workmanship being focused at this point. This was particularly interesting in an ensemble of brown velvet with a creamy beige blouse. The coat of the velvet was lavishly trimmed in beige crepe and its lining displayed brown crepe-satin for the lower portion and the blouse fabric for the upper part. Joined in graceful irregularity, matching the scalloped lower edge of the blouse and repeating the embroidered two-tone detail of the blouse. Another combination was in sulphur-yellow with black, the two sections of the lining being dove-

tailed together in slender points corresponding to the trimming theme of the blouse. Metallic brocades were also much in evidence for the upper section of the coat lining, the joining of the dark lower portion being accomplished by a metal ribbon belt with a jewel or nameless ornament at each side. Lustrous broadcloths and velvets are most used for these afternoon ensembles, the darker tone being chosen for the skirt and coat, while the lighter-toned blouse is so handled as to appear an integral part of the frock, whether it is so in reality or not.

For less formal wear, especially for so-called "juniors," this two-tone treatment is excellent when carried out in velveteen, with the coat lining simplified by using a series of graduated bands of the light color to enliven the dark background and "tie up" the coat with the frock, according to the accepted mode. Bright, dashing colors are suitably used in these combinations, with dark skirt and coat for sports wear. When the outer garment is not needed, it can be reversed and carried over the arm to display its two-tone lining.

Several new fabrics such as the new velveteen and broadcloth rayon, formerly used for women's coats, are now made to serve decorators for draperies and upholstery where soft coloring and delicate effects are desired.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Education and Prohibition

WITH the impending inauguration of a new federal administration at Washington discussion of the outlook for enforcement of the prohibition law becomes active. Discontent with the measure of enforcement in the past is widespread. The most authoritative friendly writer upon the issue can only describe existing conditions as "Prohibition at Its Worst." Those who think to break down the law by encouraging its violation and then pointing to that violation as a reason for its abandonment are untiring in their clatter. Friends of the law, and unprejudiced observers generally, recognize that there has been notable progress in enforcement, and that conditions are vastly better than they were two years ago. "Rum Row" of vessels off the Atlantic coast has disappeared. The amount of liquor actually smuggled into the country is steadily diminishing and is a mere fraction of its former quantity. Diplomatic negotiations with Canada and with Great Britain bid fair still further to reduce the flow. Yet it cannot be asserted that enforcement is as yet satisfactory. And, indeed, under the most efficient of officials it never will be until the American public is educated to observe voluntarily a law, the enforcement of which in certain sections cannot soon approach 100 per cent.

For this reason it is interesting and important to note that the Anti-Saloon League, most powerful of the organizations thus far enlisted in the work of furthering prohibition legislation, has determined to turn from the political to the educational field. The political work indeed is completed. No frontal attack upon either the amendment or the Volstead Act is for the present to be feared. The most menacing of assaults, the nomination by a major party of a presidential candidate who repudiated his platform as not wet enough, and appointed as his campaign manager a man who finds in prohibition only a "damnable affliction," ended in defeat. It left Congress dryer than ever and sent to private life the two noisiest wets in the Senate. If Massachusetts alone put a wet blot on the face of the returns, as a whole the Nation proclaimed itself emphatically dry.

But violation goes on. The bootlegger flourishes. A vast body of people, for reasons ranging from silly social vanity to the lust for criminal and exorbitant gains connive at the nullification of the law. It is to these that an educational campaign must be addressed. The strong arm of the law may deal with the bootlegger. The even stronger arm of enlightenment and reason must be brought to bear upon his customers.

It was not politics but education that finally caused the people of the United States to decree the prohibition of the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors. For more than half a century the evils of the liquor trade and the advantages of abstinence, voluntary or enforced, were impressed upon the consciousness of the American. First counties under local option, then states, outlawed the trade, and when the persistent violation of the law made it apparent that no nation could endure half sober and half drunken the thoughts of the people were prepared for national prohibition. The record of the first two years under that regulation, before the liquor forces in their turn began to teach people contempt for law, testifies to the success of the law, while all were ready to observe it. With proper effort the ideals which then controlled public sentiment can be again aroused. The Anti-Saloon League and all other agencies for accomplishing this end merit support in their endeavors.

Parsimony to the Indians

STRONG words are used in condemnation of the treatment of American Indians by speakers at the conference of the Indian Rights Association, just held at Atlantic City, N. J., and yet a survey of the case seems to indicate that such expressions are largely justified. Stories have come from the reservations for many years that have made well-wishers of the red man uneasy. The most careful recent study has been the 800-page report of the Institute of Government Research made by ten experts, working through much of two years. The contents disclosed deplorable conditions. More recently came the proposal of Senator William H. King (D.), of Utah, that the Senate investigate the allegations of the report, and the annual statement of the Department of the Interior, in which Roy O. West, the secretary, makes a plea for greater generosity in treating the wards of the Government.

One of the most striking features of the situation, as brought out by Dr. Haven Emerson of Columbia University, the president of the Indian Defense Association, is the extreme wealth of the oil property owned by these Indian tribes, contrasted with the parsimonious grants which the Federal Government makes to the Indian schools. The Government's 350,000 Indian wards hold lands valued at close to \$2,000,000,000, but under their present legal status they gain little advantage by their possessions. Mr. West makes this point clear in his annual report. Shortage of funds makes it impossible to equip Indian schools adequately,

he writes. Efficiency is decreased by lack of textbooks, classroom supplies, furniture for dormitories, machinery for shop and farms. The lack of textbooks is probably the greatest handicap. Very few schools have libraries, and it is exceptional for a school to make annual purchases of library books. Dormitory rooms, he says, are frequently without chairs. Laundry machinery is out of date. The quarters of many of the teachers are badly furnished.

Reading Mr. West's report, it all sounds oddly reminiscent of Mr. Squeers and Dotheboys Hall, as related by Charles Dickens, with the misery of the problem multiplied by the fact that here are 204 schools, instead of one, maintained in behalf of 27,000 Indian children. It is an intolerable position for the rich and generous Government of the United States to be in. Mr. West makes the matter somewhat better by pointing out that recently increased appropriations from Congress have helped to improve conditions, but even so, the facts as he relates them show the need of further federal assistance. The central problem at stake is probably one of policy. Shall the Government attempt to de-Indianize its wards, and turn them into the paths of white civilization, or shall it recognize that the Indian himself has a voice in determining his future, and follow the Canadian system of letting the Indian retain his own customs and ways. In any case, the proposal of Senator King for an official survey of the whole matter is a useful one as a first step in developing an improved Indian program for the Nation.

The United States and Reparations

IT IS apparent that Europe's unfathomed problem of reparations and allied war debts is moving toward solution. The nations have just agreed upon the appointment of a committee of experts to determine what in its opinion Germany can and ought to pay, and to this committee the United States has been invited to lend its advice and co-operation. There is every reason why the United States should take such a part in this post-war settlement—a settlement vital to a peaceful and prosperous Europe.

The United States has an important interest in an early and satisfactory adjustment of reparations. Its credits under the industries of many European countries. Its commerce is substantially based upon the economic well-being of the European nations. Its co-operation in making possible the Dawes plan as a temporary expedient in adjusting the reparations question served to safeguard its own interests as well as help pave the way for the ultimate solution which should be forthcoming soon. It is equally important that the United States should co-operate in this ultimate solution, for which its co-operation is earnestly solicited.

The duties of the committee of experts will be exclusively advisory, binding neither the Reparations Commission for whom it will serve, nor the United States whose representatives would assist it. Its task will be economic, and its report will go before the Reparations Commission as a recommendation. The interests of the United States are not political, but economic, and very far-reaching none the less, for the peace and prosperity of Europe is a far-reaching factor in the peace and prosperity of the United States. The United States wishes to collect no reparations, but the United States would only be protecting its own interests by assisting in an amicable reparations settlement.

Block-Booking the Air

RADIOCASTING in the United States is faced with plenty of problems awaiting solution which have developed out of the recent change of wavelengths that aimed to eliminate interference. Yet still another question looms on the horizon, according to H. A. Bellows, manager of radiocasting station WCCO of Minneapolis. He charges that radio programs are now being block-booked on the same plan that motion pictures are being distributed—"take what we offer or you may have none of our product."

Mr. Bellows says that while Station WCCO had a contract with the National Broadcasting Company, he sought to diversify the chain programs by dropping some of the numbers in favor of numbers to be supplied by the other big radiocasting company, Columbia. He was not permitted to make this choice—he could take all the programs that the National was supplying or none. Station WCCO surrendered its National contract and signed with Columbia. Mr. Bellows states that he is satisfied with the Columbia programs, though he is not reported as saying whether he is permitted by that chain to omit numbers that he might like to replace on occasion with events of local origin.

The parallel between radio and the movies is not close enough to pursue comparisons at any length, but the matter of costs of production has its similarities in both cases. The block-booking of motion pictures makes it possible for the manufacturer to get his money back on pictures that turn out to be weak, for the exhibitors are required to take them along with the strong pictures in every block of films contracted for. In radiocasting, the chain company accepts a price for putting an advertising program on the air from a specified number of stations. If one of those stations in the chain fails to send out that particular program, the advertiser could demand a rebate and the parent station would find itself in the position of being unable to fulfill its business obligations.

Until block-booking is decided in the courts to be an unfair trade practice, it is to be expected that the radio chains, like the motion-picture producers, will continue to use this distributing device. Many independent motion-picture exhibitors would like to pick and choose their programs, just as Mr. Bellows wished to select his radio offerings. Block-booking, we are told by all who practice it, is an economical way of doing business. In essence it means that the consumer bears part of the burdens of the manufacturer's "unintentional failures." He does not choose to make "dud" films any more than he knowingly undertakes to radiocast dull programs. But for one reason or another, he

utilizes his facilities to do just that thing, and it is up to the consumer to grin and bear it for the sake of the good programs that he gets. That is the economic side of the question, however unsatisfactory an answer it may be to the ultimate consumer.

"The Greatest Lawsuit in History"

THE protracted case of the recapture of the excess earnings of the St. Louis & O'Fallon Railway reaches its final stage with the hearing of oral arguments before the United States Supreme Court January 2. Due to the issues involved, the case has been termed "the greatest lawsuit in history," for upon it depends the valuation of the railroads of the United States, concerning which there is a divergence of opinion of nearly \$10,000,000,000.

The O'Fallon Railway case has been termed a "test case." Whether it actually will be so is debatable. The question of valuation, as such, is not properly before the court, and the latter has never been known to digress from the issues before it. The case arises from the Transportation Act of 1920, which specified that the net earnings of railroads should exceed 6 per cent upon their valuation should be split with the Government on a 50-50 basis, the moneys so received being placed in a revolving fund to be loaned to needy railroads. Thus far, the payments made by railroads have been negligible, due more to the small number of carriers sufficiently prosperous to earn above 6 per cent, than to a definite refusal to comply with the law.

In the case of the little switching road in St. Louis, however, the question came up as to "confiscation," in that the Government, it was alleged, could not properly force a corporation to give up a portion of its profits to aid other carriers. Railroad counsel seized upon the case as a test, because it contained the same problems as did much larger roads without the more involved features which might arise were the question discussed as it applied to one of the great carriers. The case has thus been brought to the United States Supreme Court on appeal from the district court which ruled against the railroad.

Broadly speaking, although the question of valuation is not a part of the case, the correctness of earnings cannot be determined unless the value of the company's property is determined. It is therefore the hope of railroad men that the Supreme Court will take the occasion to discuss the moot subject of public utility valuation and will state specifically whether property investment, original cost less depreciation, or some other basis is the proper one to apply in determining the question of valuations.

The public interest lies in the fact that, while rail rates are based on valuation, yet there is small probability that charges would be increased even should a higher value be admitted by the court. Investors would stand to prosper, however, should the recapture of excess earnings be held confiscatory.

Those Versatile Chemists

THOSE chemists are a versatile lot; they make the materials with which they deal almost as versatile as themselves. Some of them now are discussing the possibilities opened by a statement from Dr. Walter Rittman of Carnegie Institute of Technology that he has a process for reducing petroleum coke, the tarry residue of present refining processes, to a kind of coal, and obtaining an additional trickle of gasoline thereby.

Thus while it is being narrated that the German dye syndicate is extracting oil from coal, Dr. Rittman offers the converse—coal from oil. A layman thus might suppose it will at some time be possible to turn coal partly into oil, reduce the oil again to coal, reconvert the coal into oil, the oil into coal, and so on until nothing is left but a bit of befuddled ash wondering which is to be a bit.

When chemists are doing so many things a layman would suppose impossible, why may not a layman have a right to a few theories a chemist would consider outé? What is one to conclude when he brings together such forecasts as these: Dr. Charles M. A. Stine of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. says it is conceivable that farms will grow the world's fuel supply of the future. Speakers at the recent International Coal Conference in Pittsburgh predicted manufacture of all sorts of things from rubber to soap and sugar as by-products from coal. Will farms and mines exchange purposes with each other?

And if wood pulp is to be turned into imitation leathers and silks, or eventually into foodstuffs, as other chemists have been saying, then significance of the work of industrialists who have helped conserve wood by turning wheat straw, cornstalks and sugar cane into substitutes for it may prove all the greater.

Out of it all the layman may evolve another theory. It is that through the fruits of this diligence many raw materials will be found to be sources of each other and each other's products, so that every nation and every section will be able to fill more of its needs from whatever resources it may have and will enjoy a wider range of selection in drawing on the rest of the world for its unfilled needs.

Editorial Notes

Vincent Massey, Canadian Minister to the United States, knows well that, if you pass your neighbor with your nose in the air, he will think you a conceited fellow, whereas if you lean over his back fence and tell him how you missed that easy putt on the sixth green, you'll be Tom and Dick to each other within twenty-four hours. Personal contacts between nations, Mr. Massey points out, are just as valuable in promoting good fellowship.

The Maine State Grange might reply to those persons who have told them that more light is needed on the water-power situation, that more water power is needed in the light situation.

Now that a Harvard astronomer has disclosed that about 1,000,000,000 meteors rush through the earth's atmosphere every day, one shouldn't feel so put out when there is a little static.

Holiday Surprises

TO THE recipients of the season's gifts, the element of surprise usually accompanies the opening of the parcel. Sometimes the recipient exhibits joyful, delighted surprise and sometimes just—surprise. But to know beforehand the contents of the mysterious parcel presented to one on Christmas morning is to rob the occasion of half its enjoyment. I was reminded of this the other day when Archibald dropped in at my chambers in London.

"I say, old chap," he said, cheerily, "cease clicking the merry old typewriter and come with me."

"Where and why?" I asked, leaning back in my chair.

"To Harridge's Store—the festive season and all that—Christmas is calling again, if you follow me."

"Archibald," I said severely, "the evidence indicates that you are about to choose a present for Helen, am I right?" (Helen is Archibald's wife and incidentally my sister.)

"Quite so," admitted Archibald, "and I want you—" "You want me to help," I said, "and when we have carefully selected the wrong thing, from Helen's point of view, you will be able, as heretofore, to blame it on me. No, Archibald, not this year."

"Why linger in the past?" inquired Archibald, grinning. "I'll admit that to choose a present for one's wife, especially Helen, is not easy, but this year I have a plan that will solve the difficulty. She has promised to meet me at Harridge's Department Store after lunch, and I intend to have her choose her own present."

"She will be surprised on Christmas morning!" I said with mild sarcasm.

"She will," said Archibald, "and let me tell you why. We will pass through the department store, and when Helen becomes admiringly enthusiastic over some article, I will glance at you, and you will linger behind unobtrusively, as it were, by the aforesaid article for me, and—there you are, what?"

"Excellent!" I said. "But suppose Helen becomes enthusiastic over a \$1000 pearl necklace in the jewelry department, what then?"

"Then it's up to you to distract her attention," replied Archibald. "Do something—say something—anything to distract her attention—tell her one of your funny stories—that ought to be enough to distract anybody—what? Come along, be a sport and play the game."

Of course I went. Archibald is a persuasive personality. Helen admired many things as we passed slowly through the surging crowds in the great store. Her admiration ranged from a grand piano inlaid with ivory and gold in the music department, down to a mechanical Pekingese that barked and shook hands with her in the bargain basement. Several times we thought the correct enthusiastic-admiration note had been struck, but it was not until we were passing through a department store devoted to feminine adornment that Archibald's opportunity really occurred.

Helen paused before a fringed silken shawl displayed upon the shoulders of a wax manikin. It was a gorgeous shawl of purple and gold, and Helen lingered and gazed, while we men hovered in the background. Archibald nudged me and whispered: "That's it, buy it!"

Obediently I faded unobtrusively into the crowd, and when Archibald and his wife had disappeared, bought the gorgeous shawl. Scarcely had I completed the purchase when I caught sight of Helen making her way through the crowd toward me, but before she reached me, I had concealed the small parcel containing the shawl inside my overcoat.

"Thought you were lost," she said. "Archibald has gone on to the men's department." Her gaze fastened on the wax manikin stripped of its purple shawl. "Oh, it's gone! Somebody has bought that shawl!"

"What shawl?" I asked, as innocently as possible.

"The purple and gold one—a wonderful shawl—I'm sure there isn't another like it in London. However, come along to the men's department, and don't get lost again."

We found Archibald in the department devoted to masculine decoration. He was gazing fixedly at a dressing gown displayed on the figure of a waxen Adonis. It was a silk dressing gown, but the design and colors were appalling. They suggested an origin in some cabinet's artistic nightmare. They fairly shrieked at you, but Archibald stood seemingly fascinated before the figurative but frightful clamor. Helen nudged my arm.

"Linger behind and buy that dressing gown for me," she whispered. "I'll give it to Archibald."

"But," I said aghast, "do you think he will like it?" "Like it?" echoed Helen, "can't you see how he's admiring it? He's simply longing for it!"

I was doubtful, but realizing that tastes differ even among men, I lingered behind as Helen drew Archibald away, and in a few minutes the flamboyant dressing gown in a compact parcel was in my possession. It now remained to transfer the two presents to their respective owners, which, in the jostling crowd, I succeeded in doing without arousing the suspicions of either. So far, so good. Archibald's plan seemed to have succeeded, even for himself.

It was in the toy department that Archibald and I, having temporarily lost Helen in the crush, came upon the little girl with the large, wistful eyes. She was wedged

in a crowd surrounding a small platform upon which was displayed a marvelous doll, a doll that walked and said: "Good morning, I'm glad to see you." It was a genuine "movie-talkie" doll, and the little girl was gazing at it in rapt amazement, her great, wistful brown eyes radiant with delight and desire.

Dressed as she was in a plain colorless frock, I mentally named her Cinderella, although the shabbily clad little man by her side, whose hand was clasped tightly in her own, could never have been a baron. He was a sad-eyed little man, and it was evident that their visit to the great store was for sight-seeing rather than purchasing. I was about to call Archibald's attention to the pathetic little pair, when I saw that he, too, was gazing at them. Our eyes met.

"Christmas comes but once a year, eh, old chap?" he said.

"Right," I said, "suppose we do!" In a few minutes a duplicate of the wonderful doll was in our possession, and, holding the box, Archibald pressed his way slowly through the throng until he arrived at the side of the little man. From the other side of the circle I saw him stoop and whisper. I saw the little man's face register incredulity, then wonder; then his sad eyes lit up with a twinkling gladness that quite transformed his expression.

It was as if a mask had fallen, revealing something of the inner man. He nodded his head as Archibald slipped the box under his arm, and I wondered how he would account for the box to Cinderella when she received it. "I told him not to let her see it until Christmas morning," said Archibald as he rejoined me.

"Your plan seems to be working perfectly," I said.

"What plan?"

"Allowing people to choose their own presents." Archibald laughed. "Of course! It's a perfect plan, what? That little girl certainly chose hers," he said. "I wonder where Helen is."

In our search for the wandering one, we came again into the men's department, and our progress was suddenly arrested by Archibald, who gripped my arm with a subdued chuckle.

"It's gone; someone's bought it!" he exclaimed.

"Bought what?" I asked.

"That terrible dressing gown," he replied, pointing to the waxen Adonis now clad in a quieter gown. "Didn't you see it as we passed through a while ago?"

"Yes, but I—er—thought you were admiring it," I faltered.

"What! Admiring it?" cried Archibald. "My dear chap, you will never achieve fame as a film director. My features were not registering admiration. I was registering stupefied astonishment, mingled with derisive perplexity. I was wondering how any man could live in the same house with a dressing gown like that! Why, that dressing gown would—Hello, there Helen!" And he hurried away in pursuit.

I was not greatly surprised, having seen the dressing gown, but I felt that Archibald had only himself to blame. His facial expression of stupefied astonishment was amazingly like admiration. The incident, however, disclosed a weak point in Archibald's plan. Could it be that Helen? But no, she had said that the purple and gold shawl was wonderful. Still, I wanted to be sure, and detaching Helen from Archibald for a few minutes I asked casually: "Er—are shawls worn much now?"

"They are all the rage," replied Helen, "and aren't they lovely? Do you remember that purple and gold one we saw a while ago?"

"Yes, and I—er—am sorry it was sold."

"Why?"

"Well, I thought perhaps you—er—"

"Me?" exclaimed Helen with a rippling laugh, "why, you know I never wear purple. It was a wonderful shawl, but I couldn't wear it, could I?"

"Er—no, I suppose not."

And so, Archibald's plan went completely smash. There will be two surprises on Christmas morning at Archibald's home, and I, the innocent purchaser of the surprises, will, no doubt, be held responsible as usual.

No, I am convinced that Archibald's plan is weak, very weak in fact, and—a disquieting thought intrudes! In the furniture department at Harridge's, I stopped to look at a so-called "reading chair." It was a marvel of adjustments, with all kinds of gadgets, with head rest, arm rest and foot rest, and it excited a mild wonder in me that anyone could actually read in a chair like that.

I remember now that Archibald and Helen gazed significantly at each other as I examined the chair! Can it be that—no! I won't believe it! Still, I shall drop in at Harridge's tomorrow and see if that awful chair has disappeared.

Holiday surprises. What a wonderful variety they assume, and how difficult to discern beforehand the effect they will produce! But of one I am certain—the surprise on Christmas morning of Cinderella, the little girl with the wistful eyes, will not lack the element of joy. Archibald did not look the part of the fairy godmother, and his walking stick was a poor substitute for the magic wand, but the result will be all right. Perhaps Archibald's plan isn't so bad when it comes to pathetic little girls and boys who ought to have joyful surprises on Christmas morning.

B. F.

From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

THE last official returns of the membership of the national Fascist Party and the various organizations affiliated to it show a considerable increase in the number of women—a fact which is interesting because it indicates that Italian women are beginning to take a keener interest in the political and social activities of the country. During the last year the number of women Fascists has more than doubled; at the beginning of the seventh year of the Fascist regime there were 88,000 women in the ranks of the Fascist Party as against 43,000 the preceding year. This figure is, of course, small in comparison with over 1,000,000 men, but is none the less significant as an indication of the trend of events. Moreover, the Young Women's Fascist Association has increased its membership from 12,000 to 66,000, and the Piccola Italiana (the female equivalent of the Balilla groups) has risen from 75,000 to 365,000. Altogether the various Fascist associations count 6,800,000 members, in which figure are included the members of the syndicalist associations.

One of the most recent acts of the Fascist Government has been the establishment in Rome of a state collection of gramophone records for the purpose of preserving the sound of the voices of those Italian citizens who have served their country with distinction. The choice of the persons who are to receive this signal honor will be made at the beginning of each year of the Fascist era by the head of the Government, after consultation with the Minister of Public Instruction and the other members of his Cabinet. The collection will be entrusted to the care of the Minister of Public Instruction, and its cost will be defrayed partly by a yearly government subsidy of 50,000 lire and partly by the revenue coming to the state from the sale of the rights to reproduce these state records. It is expected that other governments will follow the Fascist example of transmitting to posterity the voices of most eminent men and women.

The planetarium executed by the German firm of Zeiss and received by Italy as part of Germany's war reparations was formally inaugurated on the recent anniversary of the Fascist march on Rome. The great instrument has been placed in one of the vast halls of the old Diocletian

Baths, which had previously been transformed into a hall for projections, with seating accommodation for 300 spectators. Certain modifications in the old massive building have been rendered necessary by the new use of this hall, but everything has been done in perfect ancient Roman style so as not to spoil the beauty of the old structure. At the principal entrance an atrium has been constructed imitating in all its details an ancient Roman temple. The "Rotunda," where the planetarium has been placed, measures sixty-six feet in diameter and about 200 feet in circumference, while the stalls have been placed in a circle so as to enable all the spectators to obtain a good view of the cupola. The vault of the cupola, on which the moving cinema pictures of the sky are given, measures fifty-eight feet in diameter.

The lack of male teachers in Italian schools and colleges is causing considerable anxiety to the Minister of Public Instruction and to the Fascist authorities. It appears that the crisis is due to the small salaries given to teachers, who are thus forced to seek more lucrative posts. Indeed, the only remedy for this situation suggested by the Minister of Education to the Government is that teaching should in the future offer the same rewards as business and industry.

Signor Mussolini's determination to carry the "Battle of the Wheat," a campaign for increasing the national wheat production, to a successful conclusion, is shown by the various means he is adopting to educate farmers in the most modern methods of cultivation. His latest move in this direction has been to give orders to the Italian Film Company "Luce" to produce special films showing the most up-to-date methods of improving farm products and of raising crops of every description. These films will be produced in every agricultural village of Italy on Sundays and other holidays, and farmers will have free admission to the cinemas. The National Federation of Agriculture has undertaken to build cinemas in every agricultural center, and this propaganda will be intensified at certain fixed periods during the year. The films for farmers will also contain practical lessons on the various uses of agricultural machinery, the choice of seeds and every other thing that may be instructive to farmers.